The New-York Times.

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THE REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

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GEN. FREMONT'S DIFFICULTIES.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 19.

GEN. FREMONT'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Cabinet has not yet determined what action it will take upon the reports of Postmaster Blair and Quartermaster Meigs upon the condition of the Western Division, and the relations which Gen. Fremont shall hold to the Government. As I stated yesterday, the report of Mr. Blair is decidedly against Gen. Fremont, and it is probable that a decision of the case will be had to-morrow. If there is anything done against Fremont it must be done quickly, for the Government is being strongly remonstrated with for having done so much as it has to hamper his action. There is a wide sympathy for him, and a general approval of his policy, which is being made manifest by correspondence and through the provincial press. The heartiness of their approval of his proclamation, and the decided denunciation of those who are seeking to supersede him, may make the Government hesitate to name his successor, and, perhaps, leave him freer to fulfill the popular expectation that he will this Fall open the navigation of the Mississippi to the Gulf.

ALL QUIET OVER THE RIVER.

The rebels over the river are exceedingly quiet to-day, not indulging even in their favorite sport of murdering pickets to the usual extent.

GEN. BANKS' COLUMN UNDISTURBED.

A dispatch from Gen. Banks' column, received this evening, represents everything quiet in that direction, and no indications that the rebels intend crossing the river.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Legrand Cannon came up to-day from Fortress Monroe, with dispatches from Gen. Wool. Affairs in that Department were about as usual, except that the rebels are not so active as they have heretofore been in sending flags of truce over to the fort, for the purpose of watching our operations, and obtaining information of our movements. Since Gen. Wool detained one of their boats for twenty-four hours, they have wisely concluded that their game of deceit was about played out.

UNIONISTS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

A young Moravian, who had been impressed into the rebel ranks, recently reached our lines. He was at the battle of Bull Run, and he states that it being his purpose not to fire upon our troops, he put the first cartridge in his musket ball down. He knows of another case where a musket was found with seven cartridges in the barrel, and which the holder had avoided shooting by not using his percussion.

FROM MANASSAS TO WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A deserter from Munson's Hill reached our lines to-day. He reports that within a week, from eight to ten thousand men have been sent from Manassas to Western Virginia. He states also that on Monday, Davis visited the army, going up to the upper lines at Leesburgh. On Tuesday, he says that both Beauregard and Johnston visited Munson's Hill on a reconnoissance, and that they were daily expecting an attack from our troops.

OUR NAVAL ARM.

The guns which are to constitute the armament of the *Pensacola* arrived to-day from Baltimore. They are sixteen 9-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgrens. Sailors and master's mates were practicing this afternoon at the Navy-yard with boat howitzers, firing at a target with ball. They exhibited much skill. The President and Mrs. Lincoln visited the Navy-yard this afternoon, and were received by a salute of 21 guns.

PLEA FOR THE MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS.

Great efforts are making to procure the release of the Maryland State prisoners. About the entire time of the State Department has been taken up to-day in listening to assurances of the loyalty of Henry May and to pleadings for his release. It is perhaps as well to say that the Government is not likely to grant any discharges, and that those who persist in pleading for traitors may possibly find themselves suspected and arrested.

The release of Mayor Berret, through the persuasions of political friends, has already subjected the Government to much censure, and the experiment of being lenient to those who aid and abet rebels, if they are not themselves rebels, is not likely to be repeated.

ARMY OFFICERS ARRIVED FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following officers of the regular Army arrived in the city yesterday from California: Major Grier, Major Allen, Capt. Mason, Capt. Greff, Capt. Hancock, Capt. Meyers, Lieut. Alexander, Lieut. Balls, Lieut. Ingerton, and Lieut. Inman.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Prince de Joinville has made arrangements for the admission of his son to the United States Naval School at Newport. The fears expressed in some quarters that this may be construed as an offensive act by the present Emperor of France, are entirely groundless. We have always exercised the right of treating alike dethroned or reigning princes, and it has never been questioned here, being in that respect entirely different from the practice of European Governments.

This morning Secretary Seward called upon Prince de Joinville at Willard's Hotel, and extended to him a welcome. Subsequently the Prince and suite, accompanied by Mr. Seward and Señor Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, proceeded in the carriages to Roache's Mills, where a grand review of Gen. Blenker's Brigade was to take place before Gen. McClellan and staff. Six regiments were drawn up in line, and the distinguished visitors mounted their horses and joined in the review. Gen. McDowell and staff were also present. The review was one of the finest which has taken place, and was regarded with great interest. At a later hour the brigade was reviewed by Gen. McClellan.

SPAIN WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE REBELS.

There is not the slightest foundation for the statement that Spain contemplates recognizing the rebel Confederacy. It is a mere sensation dodge. Indeed, Spain quite as warmly as any one of the Continental States, sympathizes with the North; for notwithstanding she recognizes the institution of Slavery, she has such a wholesome fear of Southern fillibustering, as makes her dread the success of the rebels as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall her.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day in the War Department, as Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers: Capt. Charles Kingsbury, for Gen. Reynolds' Brigade; Capt. E. Sparrow, for Gen. Franklin's Brigade; Capt. Frederick D. Sewall, for Gen. Howard's Brigade; Capt. Edward G. Baird, for Gen. Mead's Brigade; Capt. Henry W. Smith, for Gen. Carey's Brigade; Capt. John R. Howard, Aid de Camp to Gen. Fremont. Charles D. Allegood, Military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, is transferred from the Ordnance Department. Wm. C. McCall, of New-Jersey, is appointed Captain of Fourteenth Infantry. Joseph M. Locke, of Ohio, is appointed Captain of Fourteenth Infantry. Edward Martindabe is appointed Commissary of Subsistence for Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

COL. M'CUNN SENT FROM WASHINGTON.

Last night Gen. McClellan directed the Provost-Marshal to arrest Col. J. H. McCunn, late of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and send him from the city by the first train for the North. About midnight, Capt. Averill, of the Provost-Guard, proceeded to Willard's with two officers, who took Col. McCunn into custody. He was informed by Capt. Averill of the nature of the order that had been given, and further told that in case he returned to Washington so long as the city was in its present condition, he should be put in irons.

Col. McCunn accordingly left on the 6 o'clock train. Orders had been previously issued to Gen. Richardson that should he appear within his lines to arrest him, and send him to the city under a guard. The cause of this summary proceeding is supposed to be Col. McCunn's officiousness about the camp of the Thirty-seventh since his resignation, and especially in prosecuting the charges pending against several of the Captains.

CONTRABANDS.

Twenty-five more contrabands have recently arrived from the Virginia shore, and are now on the ice-boat with the flotilla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emerson Etheridge has most effectually snuffed out one sputtering candle. Mr. Charles Henry Foster, who claims to have been elected a member of Congress from North Carolina, sent a letter franked by himself to Mr. Etheridge, requiring that gentleman to supply him with stationery, which the Clerk very properly refused to do, not being willing to concede the perquisites of a member of Congress to a man that only claims to have received a baker's dozen of votes, and whose claim even to so many as that is strongly questioned.

Mrs. Gen. Banks returned to-day from a visit to her husband at head-quarters.

George H. Bugbee, a private in the First Connecticut, who suffered a fracture of a portion of his shoulder, has had a pension granted him of $8 per month.

Lieut. Tompkins, of the Second Cavalry, has been offered the command of a cavalry regiment already organized in Iowa. He only awaits the permission of the War Department to accept.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Miles, who was charged with drunkenness at Bull Run, has adjourned its sittings until further orders.

F. W. Walker is yet improving, and will probably survive.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS—NAVAL CHANGES—MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF OHIO AND WESTERN VIRGINIA—ASSIGNMENT OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Navy Department has accepted propositions from Messrs. C. S. Bushnell & Co., of New-Haven; Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia, and J. Ericsson, of New-York, for the construction of iron-clad vessels.

Within a few days the Navy Department has made some changes in the officers of its squadron. Capt. Wm. W. McKean, of the *Niagara*, has been appointed Flag-officer in the Gulf, in place of Capt. Wm. Mervine.

Flag-officer Stringham having asked to be relieved from the command of the Atlantic squadron, Capt. L. M. Goldsborough has been appointed to succeed him. The squadron has been divided, and Capt. Goldsborough assumes command of the Northern division, embracing the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

Capt. S. F. Dupont has been appointed flag-officer of the Southern Atlantic squadron, embracing the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The new Flag officers being juniors to some of the Captains now on duty, other changes are rendered necessary.

Commander Missroon has been ordered to the *Savannah*, vice Capt. J. B. Hull detached.

Capt. Marston has been detached from the *Cumberland* and ordered to the steam frigate *Roanoke*, vice Capt. Nicholson detached.

Capt. Chauncey has been detached from the *Susquehannah*, and Capt. Lardner appointed to that ship.

Commander Charles H. Davis has been detached from special duty at the Navy Department, and appointed Captain of the fleet of the Southern Atlantic Squadron.

Commander Percival Drayton has been ordered to special duty in the Southern Atlantic Squadron.

Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers has been ordered to the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the Southern Atlantic Squadron.

Commander J. W. Livingston has been ordered to the *Cumberland*, vice Capt. Marston, transferred.

Commander Wm. Smith has been ordered to the frigate *Congress*.

Commander Pendergrast has been appointed commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Commander A. S. Baldwin has been appointed to the receiving-ship at Boston.

Commander J. M. Frailey has been appointed to the Philadelphia Rendezvous.

Commander Thos. Turner has been detached from the Philadelphia Rendezvous, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Applications for positions as Volunteer Lieutenants, Acting-Masters, and Masters' Mates should state the age, and be accompanied by certificates from the last owners of the vessels and also from several Underwriters of the ports whence the applicants have severally sailed. None others will be considered at the Navy Department.

An order was issued from the War Department today that the Military Department of Ohio will in future consist of the State of that name, Indiana and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Mitchell, of the United States Volunteers, head-quarters at Cincinnati.

So much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge Mountains will constitute in future a separate command, to be called the Department of Western Virginia, under Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans, head-quarters in the field.

The War Department has issued an order to carry into effect the law of Congress, by which soldiers may assign portions of their pay for the benefit of their families. The assignment to be entered on a separate roll, according to a prescribed form, under the supervision of their immediate commanders at the time of enlistment. The roll is to be transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who will make the deductions on each pay roll, and the paymaster of the regiment transmit the money for distribution to those in whose favor the assignment is executed.

The attention of officers of the Regular Army is again directed to that section of the act of Congress which provides that in all cases of enlistment and reenlistment in the military service the prescribed oath may be administered by any commissioned officer of the Army. Fees to civil officers for such service will not therefore be admitted. Another Army order is as follows: "Volunteer officers sent out to recruit their regiments will be granted fees and passes over the roads leading to and from the points to which they are ordered. Should the route lie over roads for which such passes are not granted, they will be paid their actual traveling expenses out of the fund for recruiting and equipping volunteers; but in no case will they receive the ten cents per mile. In lieu of the transportation of baggage, there are instances in which free passes have been used, and this amount drawn for the same distance. In all such cases, the officers are required to refund the amount drawn, on the penalty of being stricken from the rolls.

The following appointments were made to-day as Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the volunteers: Capt. Charles Kingsbury, for Gen. Reynold's brigade; Capt. E. Sparrow, for Gen. Franklin's brigade; Capt. Frederick D. Sewall, for Gen. Howard's brigade; Capt. Edward C. Baird, for Gen. Meade's brigade; Capt. Henry W. Smith, for Gen. Carey's brigade; Capt. John R. Howard, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Fremont; Charles D. Allegood, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department—transferred from the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Blenker's Brigade was reviewed by Major.-Gen. McClellan to-day, attended by his Staff in full uniform. He was escorted thither from his head-quarters by Capt. Barker's McClellan Dragoons and a company of the Fourth Cavalry. The weather was beautiful, and the military display in the highest degree creditable. Gen. McClellan was cheered as he passed the camps of the different regiments. Among the spectators were Gen. McDowell and Gen. Smith, the Secretary of State, Prince de Joinville and son, Le Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New-York; Wm. Roche Wistar, Esq., of Philadelphia, together with a number of ladies. The distinguished visitors returned to Washington at an early hour, but Gen. McClellan, with his escort, proceeded to the head-quarters of Gen. Franklin, and recrossed the river at night.

On Wednesday night the rebels burned a dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Edsell, late from New-Jersey, seven miles from Alexandria, near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Wm. Sipes, Editor of the Harrisburgh *Sentinel*, was authorized by the War Department, to-day, to raise a regiment of cavalry.

The proprietor of a fashionable drinking saloon was arrested, to-day, and taken before Justice Down, who fined him $25 for selling liquor to the soldiers. The defendants contended that they had not violated the law of Congress, as the liquor was purchased by a Colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment. The Justice, however, differed from them, and replied by stating that the law explicitly mentioned soldiers, and that an officer must necessarily be a soldier.

Major Morley, the new Government Superintendent of Military Railroad Routes, has issued a schedule, to take effect on and after Monday, by which the connection at Baltimore with the Northern trains for Washington will always be made without delay.

There are a number of bogus Captains and Lieutenants in Washington, wearing uniforms, but having no military connections. It is probable their career will be of short duration.

It is generally believed that the Government has for the last two days had under consideration the subject of Fremont's administration of affairs in Missouri. Whatever may be the merits of the questions involved, they have no reference whatever to his proclamation, the differences concerning which were disposed of by the President's recently-published letter.

Special Correspondence of the Star.

Bailey's Cross Roads, Wedesday, Sept. 18.

Editor Star: The Confederates are undoubtedly building a very strong fort, with heavy seige guns, on Chesnut Hill, (Murray Mason's place,) about 1½ miles south of Munson's Hill, (the guns of which will, it is said, have a range of six miles,) and have commenced another on Edsall's Hill, about 1¼ miles south of Chesnut Hill. This last is on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, not far from the burnt bridge. A position on Edsall's Hill is said to be occupied by three Maryland regiments.

A portion of the Alabama regiment on Monday took possession of the barn on the land of the late Major Lewis, on the Woodlawn estate.

The New-York papers are in error in their belief that there exists danger that the 500,000 men called for under the three years volunteer law will not be forthcoming under its provisions. On the contrary volunteering has never gone on more satisfactory than within the past fortnight, in all quarters of the loyal States; and since Monday morning last more Union troops have been in motion on the way to the field than ever before in the same time—indeed twice as many. To-day, especially, the number in motion to join the different Union columns is enormous. Within the week ending on Saturday evening next, it will be safe to say an aggregate of at least 35,000 troops will have joined the different columns of the Union Armies in the field. We do not feel at liberty to state where precisely.

UNION MEETING AT NEW-LONDON.

New-London, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The great Dickinson meeting took place this afternoon, and resulted in the congregation of the largest number of people that ever assembled in New-London. The occasion was a glorious indication of a decided brilliant success; 10,000 people attended. About 2 o'clock, on the arrival of Gen. Buckingham, the procession formed in front of the City Hotel, under an escort of about 500 men from the Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Major Giddings commanding, and proceeded to the immense steamboat and railroad dépôt.

Capt. Francis Allyn, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, making an appropriate and eloquent speech.

Gov. Buckingham presided, and addressed the meeting.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson made one of the best speeches of his life. Hon. S. P. Hall, of Binghamton; Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Brooklyn, and J. F. Trumbull, of Stonington, addressed the meeting. The enthusiasm was intense.

GEN. FREMONT'S DIVISION.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Gen. Price Makes the Attack and is Repulsed—The Fight Continues Two Days—The Nationals Reinforced by Gen. Lane—Colonel Mulligan Refuses to Surrender.

Jefferson City, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Two couriers just arrived from Lexington give the following intelligence, which is believed by the commanding officer here to be in the main reliable. Gen. Price commenced an attack on the intrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan, on Monday. The fight lasted all day, and was very severe. Gen. Price assaulted the works, and was repulsed with severe loss.

The fight had been renewed on Tuesday morning by Gen. Price, but feebly, when the couriers left.

Gen. Lane was at Johnstown, Bates County, on Monday morning, with a force of 2,000 to 3,000 men, marching to the relief of Lexington.

The rebel loss on Monday was reported at 4,000, and those of the National troops at 800, which is probably exaggerated.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, Sept. 18—P. M.

On Monday afternoon Gen. Price sent word to Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, demanding a surrender. Col. Mulligan's reply was, "Go to hell."

An attack was immediately made by Gen. Price, he opening with his artillery and making an advance under its cover on the town. He was repulsed with heavy loss.

Gen. Lane, with an estimated force of 5,000 Kansas troops is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, and rapidly advancing to reinforce Col. Mulligan. Other National troops are also rapidly converging from St. Joseph and other points, to reinforce Col. Mulligan. The Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Indiana regiments have gone by steamer to Lexington; also the forces sent from St. Louis per the *Des Moines* and *White Cloud*. These reinforcements number about 6,000 effective troops, and will reach Lexington to-morrow morning, the 19th.

Every confidence is felt here that Col. Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until the reinforcements arrive.

LATEST FROM LEXINGTON—THE REASON WHY GREEN WAS NOT CAPTURED.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Thirty-Ninth Ohio, Col. Groesbeck, Third Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Scott, Sixteenth Illinois, Col. Smith, with a force of the Missouri State Militia and Iowa State Troops, under Colonels Craynon and Edwards, 300 regular and irregular cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, under Capt. Madison, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe in two columns Sunday, and were expected to march to Lexington yesterday, to reinforce Col. Mulligan.

The reason why Gen. Pope did not surprise on the route or capture Martin Green's band of rebels Sunday night, 12th inst., is explained as follows: Gen. Pope was at Hunnewell Saturday with 800 men and knowing that Green was encamped in the neighborhood of Florida, he determined to make a night march and surprise him, but learning that the latter had 3,500 men, he sent an engine at noon to Shelbina, eight miles west, with orders to Gen. Hurlburt to send down immediately 500 men to reinforce him, his force being too small to attack such superior numbers, but in consequence of gross mismanagement on the part of Gen. Hurlburt's troops from Shelbina, which should have reached Hunnewell at 3 o'clock, they did not arrive until 11 P. M., when it was too late to start on the expedition that night.

Another attack was planned for the next night, however, and Gen. Pope marched his 1,400 men twenty-four miles, over an almost roadless country, and reached Green's camp early on Monday morning, to find it deserted, Green having been apprised of Gen. Pope's design and fled, and his men being mounted, they could not be overtaken by infantry.

Gen. Pope had no cavalry. There are now no armed bands of rebels in the counties north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and but few between it and the Missouri River.

About 500 Home Guards are in the northern part of the State, and it is understood that Gen. Pope had effected an arrangement for a thorough organization of the Union men of that region, who are abundantly able and willing to preserve peace, if arms are furnished them, which, it is said, will be done. It is now confidently believed that no more lawlessness will be heard of in North Missouri.

In addition to putting Gen. Hurlbut and Col. Williams under arrest for drunkenness, Gen. Pope has ordered the arrest of Lieut.-Col. Blair, of the Second Kansas Regiment, for mutinous conduct at Shelbina in threatening to withdraw his command if Col. Williams persisted in fighting when attacked at that place by Martin Green.

In a letter to the *Republican*, this morning, in reply to charges by the *Democrat*, Col. Blair states that he never asked the favor of a contract or appointment from Gen. Fremont, which was not granted. Their difficulties are not of a private nature, but relate to charges against Gen. Fremont, for his conduct of the campaign.

MOVEMENTS OF BEN. McCULLOCH.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The Osage Bridge, 11 miles east of here, on the Pacific Railroad, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben McCulloch's forces, which are now believed to be rapidly advancing from the Southwest.

REBELLION CRUSHED IN NORTHERN MISSOURI.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Mr. Howard, the agent of the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad at St. Joseph, arrived in this city last night, leaving that place Monday morning. He reports that the only obstruction on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to be the damage done to the bridge across the Platte River, which will be repaired to-day.

Two Ohio regiments passed over the road westward-bound on Monday. There are now fully 10,000 Union troops along the line, and no further trouble is anticipated. There are no armed Secessionists along the road.

Mr. Howard is confident that the rebellion is completely crushed in that section of the State north of the Missouri River. He states that the rebels carried away from St. Joseph half a million dollars worth of property, most of which was stolen from Secessionists, from the Express messenger. He learned that Lexington was attacked on Friday, and that the national forces were all in intrenchments.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation, in accordance with that of the President, ordering that on the 26th September the public offices be closed, and earnestly recommending to the people to suspend their ordinary avocations on that day, and humble themselves before the Almighty, with earnest prayers that he will favorably look with mercy on this people.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

PROSPECT OF FIGHTING AT MULDRAUGH'S HILL.

THE REBELS DISCOVERED IN FORCE—BRIDGES BURNED—UNION FORCES IN PURSUIT—NO COMMUNICATION SOUTH.

Louisville, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

At 9 o'clock this morning when the Government troops reached Rolling Fork, five miles north of Muldraugh's Hill, they found the bridge over the Fork burned, and the enemy on Muldraugh's Hill. His number was unascertained.

Gen. Sherman, discovering a ford about breast deep, sent a reconnoitering party, which had not returned at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which time Lieut.-Col. Johnson was dispatched from Louisville with an additional force of 700, consisting of the remnant of Rousseau's command, and about 400 of the Home Guard.

There was great enthusiasm by the bystanders at the dépôt, on the departure of the troops southward from Louisville.

The city is full of rumors, one of which is, that Gen. Buckner is commanding the rebel forces at Muldraugh's Hill, which is doubtful; another is, that after the rebels had burned the bridge at Rolling Fork, the Union men burned the bridge at Nolin, fifteen miles south of Elizabethtown, whereby they stopped two of the three trains which the rebels supposed they had obtained by the burning of the Rolling Fork bridge. This is probably true.

There have been no trains from the South to-day. Telegraphic communication south has also been obstructed.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The publication of the *Courier* was suspended on account of its seizure by the Government. Efforts are making to resume its publication on a different basis.

The departure of steamboats down the river is interdicted, unless a Government officer accompanies them.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

THE ARMS OF THE STATE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

Frankfort, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Senate.—A resolution was passed placing the arms and ammunition of the State under the control of the commander of the National forces in Kentucky.

The House passed the Senate's bill to enlarge the power of the Military Board.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

ARREST OF EX-GOV. MOREHEAD—THE LOUISVILLE COURIER SUPPRESSED—ITS PROPRIETOR ARRESTED—NO COMMUNICATION SOUTH.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Early this morning the United States Marshal seized the office of the *Courier*, and arrested Ex-Gov. Morehead, Reuben T. Murrett, one of the proprietors of the *Courier*, and Martin W. Barr, telegraphic news reporter of the New-Orleans Associated Press, on charges of treason and complicity with the rebels.

The prisoners were carried to Jeffersonville, Ind., and will be transferred to the custody of the Marshal of the Indiana district.

The transmission of telegraphic news southward has been interdicted, and the lines are interrupted.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

RUMORED OCCUPATION OF MAYFIELD, KY., BY THE REBELS—A SKIRMISH NEAR COLUMBUS.

Cairo, Thursday, Sept. 19.

It is reported that 19,000 rebels have taken possession of Mayfield, Ky., and are fortifying that place.

Jeff. Thompson's force of 2,300 have moved to New-Madrid.

A skirmish took place last night, near Columbus, Ky., between Col. Ross' pickets and some rebel scouts. No National troops were injured.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT THE BATTERY.

Yesterday, great fear was experienced that a serious disturbance would take place on the Battery. It appears that the Elmira Regiment, Col. Stewart, was assigned a portion of the Battery, on which to erect the tents for the accommodation of the men during their stay in this City. This the Fire Zouaves objected to, as they already had possession, and ordered Col. Stewart to withdraw his men within an hour. To this Col. Stewart paid no attention, but ordered his men to proceed to pitch their tents. Seeing this, the Zouaves made a rush and endeavored to break through the lines, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The Elmira regiment has at present only a few old muskets—these the Colonel gave orders to have loaded, and for those men, who had them, to load their revolvers. This was done.

The Fire Zouaves refrained from again endeavoring to break through the lines. Instead of which they amused themselves by seizing upon unarmed, inoffensive citizens and tossing them in a canvas tent, which they had taken down for that purpose. After a while they laid hold of a gentleman, and insisted that he was a reporter of the New-York Times—which he was not—and commenced abusing him in the most brutal and cowardly manner conceivable. They first tossed him in the canvas, often sending him ten and fifteen feet in the air. Getting tired of that, and when the poor bruised and battered man endeavored to make his escape, they followed him and assailed him with blows from their fists. Finally, one stalwart fellow knocked him down; they then cruelly kicked him about the body. Getting up after some difficulty, the man succeeded in getting off, but not before he was seriously hurt.

They then had a little scramble among themselves, and a few bloody noses and scratched heads was the result. Subsequently Lieut.-Col. John Creiger, late Assistant Engineer, was seen by the Zouaves passing along State-street, and they set up a shout and followed him to Washington Hotel, corner of the Bowling-green. There Col. Loeser came and told the men that all who wished to go with him could do so by going to Pier No. 1, North River, and embarking on board the transport that was waiting to convey them where they were ordered, viz., Fortress Monroe. At this a few went down to the boat, the remainder straggled off in different directions.

It was fortunate for the Fire Zouaves that they did not remain on the Battery, as in the fore part of the day they had determined upon doing; for a dispatch had been received at head-quarters from Gov. Morgan, ordering them to be driven from there at all hazards. By 4 o'clock all the tents had been carried away, and not a vestige of the camp of the Fire Zouaves remained. Those men still in the City will no longer receive subsistence from the Government, unless they join their regiment. At a late hour last night the transport with the few Zouaves on board was anchored in the stream awaiting orders from Washington. While the men were making this tremendous disturbance, a number of officers of the regiment were lounging near, but all were afraid, or, at all events, did not interfere.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE.

Newark, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The brig *Hannah Eastee*, with a forged clearance from New-York for St. Thomas, with a large and valuable cargo, was seized at Elizabethport this afternoon. The Captain and crew escaped.

NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The *Intelligencer* says: "We believe the frequent threats of the Richmond papers in regard to closing the Potomac by batteries along the western shore, have never made any serious impression on our military authorities. There are shells enough at command at any time to enable our vessels to dislodge the rebels along the line."

GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

FROM DARNESTOWN.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE REBELS AT LEESBURGH—THE ADVANCE OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY REAFFIRMED.

Darnestown, Md., Monday, Sept. 16.

It was understood to-day that Gen. McClellan would arrive here to-morrow on his way to review the Army of the Upper Potomac, but reliable information tends to the apprehension that a future occasion will be selected for that purpose.

On Saturday last a scouting party crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Seneca Creek, and penetrated the country in the direction of Leesburgh. Reaching an elevated point, where a few days before a rebel encampment had been shelled by the Second Rhode Island Battery, they distinctly saw three regiments of infantry drilling on the Leesburgh fair-grounds. These regiments, they were informed by a negro, were Mississipians, while a fourth regiment from that State had mutinied and disbanded.

Information was also derived that there were other large bodies of rebels in that section, and that unless supplies of salt, coffee, etc., were shortly received, great distress would ensue both to the Army and families.

The scouts saw not a living being, except the negro, in the country they traversed. The wheat had been harvested, but the corn fields were drying up.

From the best information obtained, your correspondent has but little doubt that Gen. Johnston's Army now apparently moving in detail from opposite Washington towards this section, fully reaches, if it does not even exceed, the highest estimate given by public writers. Neither is it impossible that Johnston will endeavor to cross the Potomac in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Monocacy, with the view of attempting to reach Frederick, to protect the Legislature while they pass the ordinance of secession, trusting to the well-known secession sentiment in Baltimore and the lower counties of Maryland, to raise the standard of rebellion, and divide and weaken the Union Army. Either this movement or an abrupt abandonment of the whole line of the Potomac, appears inevitable from causes well known to our military authorities.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TO WASHINGTON.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Seventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers left for Washington at 3 P. M. to-day. The regiment is well officered, having for its Colonel Joseph W. Reeve, of long service in the Navy, having been appointed Midshipman in 1828. During the Mexican war he was Captain of a company of mounted rifles, serving with distinction. The Lieutenant-Colonel is E. A. Cannau, a graduate of the Kentucky Military School, and since, an instructor in military tactics. The Major is J. D. McIntosh, a graduate of West Point, and a son of the late Commodore James McIntosh, of our Navy. The Adjutant is Francis Price, Jr., son of Ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, with a splendid corps of line officers. The regiment is armed mostly with the rifled-mosket, and fully equipped with baggage-wagons, ambulances, and horses of the very best description. The entire train of 30 cars was drawn by one locomotive, in care of Gen. Quick.

The United States Grand Jury has adjourned to next Tuesday, at which time Judge Grier will be present. From appearances, there will be a large amount of business before it. Fraser, charged with enlisting men for the Southern Army, was discharged from recognizance on taking the oath of allegiance. The motion was made by Gov. Pennington.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Secretary of War has directed the Governor of Vermont to send forward the two Vermont Regiments now in camp forthwith. Both regiments are full, and will leave on Friday.

ARRIVAL OF AN ENGINEER REGIMENT FROM ELMIRA.

The Engineer Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles B. Stuart, which has been encamped at Elmira since August, arrived in this City yesterday morning *via* the Erie Railroad. The regiment numbers about 1,000 men, made up mostly of mechanics of various kinds, engineers, machinists, &c. Col. Stuart is a civil engineer of eminence, and served several years as State Engineer. The Lieutenant-Colonel is a graduate of West Point, and the Major has seen service as Lieutenant of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the arrival of the regiment they were marched down Broadway to the Battery, where they will encamp, until ordered to the seat of war, which will probably be in a few days. The following are the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, Chas. B. Stuart, of Geneva; Lieutenant-Colonel, Pettes, of Buffalo; Major, Fred. E. Embick, of Williamsport, Pa.; Adjutant, Ed. C. James, of Ogdensburgh; Surgeon, Dr. Potter, of Geneva; Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Hewitt, of Geneva; Quartermaster, C. B. Norton, of New-York; Sutler, Enos Blossom, of Elmira; Sergeant-Major, Teall; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Graves; Commissary Sergeant, Smalley; Hospital Steward, Colton.

Co. A, Capt. G. M. Ford, of New-York; Co. G, Capt. W. O. Smalley, of Geneva; Co. C, Capt. W. Brainard, of Rome; Co. D, Capt. J. Spaulding, of Niagara Falls; Co. E, Capt. W. V. Personius, of Millport; Co. F, Capt. Edwin O. Beers, of Elmira; Co. G, Capt. P. C. Gilbert, of Honesdale, Pa.; Co. H, Capt. B. W. O'Grady, of Syracuse; Co. I, Capt. J. R. Patten, of Owego; Co. K, Capt. J. Murray, of Seneca Falls.

THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

The Seventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, organized under the command of Col. A. H. Terry, of New-Haven, left that city on Wednesday evening, by steamboat, for Washington. They reached Jersey City early yesterday morning, and were immediately dispatched by the New-Jersey Central Railroad on their way to the seat of war. They numbered nearly one thousand men, only one company, I, being incomplete. They were armed with the Enfield rifles, with the exception of two companies, who are supplied with Sharpe's. The regiment is composed of fine young men, physically, and like all New-England volunteer corps, they are thoroughly equipped.

The chief officers are:

Colonel, A. H. Terry, New-Haven; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. R. Hawley, Hartford; Major, George T. Gardner, New-Haven; Adjutant, Grosvenor Starr, New-Haven; Quartermaster, Adrian Terry, New-Haven; Surgeon, Frank Bacon, New-Haven; Chaplain, H. L. Wayland, Worcester.

Captains—Company A, Daniel G. Francis, Hartford; Company B, Daniel C. Rodman, Hartford; Company C, Oliver S. Sanford, Meriden; Company D, Benjamin F. Skinner, Danbury; Company E, Charles B. Palmer, New-Haven and Winsted; Company F, Theodore Bacon, New-Haven; Company G, Edwin S. Hitchcock, New-Haven; Company H, John B. Dennis, Norwich; Company I, Sylvester H. Gray, Bridgeport; Company K, Charles Burton, Windham County.

INDIANA TROOPS.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Two thousand three hundred Indiana troops arrived here this evening, and seven hundred additional are expected before to-morrow morning.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Chicago, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The subscriptions to the National Loan to-day amounted to $113,000, of which Solomon Sturgis, who armed and equipped McClellan's body-guard took $100,000.

GEN. ANDERSON'S STAFF.

The following gentlemen compose the Staff of Gen. Robert Anderson: Maj. R. Murray, Surgeon; Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary; Capt. O. D. Grune, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. F. E. Prime, Engineer; C. B. Throckmorton, Lieutenant Aid; Capt. Hancock, Quartermaster. They have all reported at head-quarters in Louisville, with the exception of Capt. Hancock, the Quartermaster, who has not arrived.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

Letter from Hon. Frederick Follett in Support of the Administration.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 13, 1861.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst. reached me by due course of mail, and had I not been engrossed in duties that admitted of no delay, would have been sooner replied to. I embrace the earliest opportunity, however, to do so.

The tone and temper of your letter are such as I might have expected from one who, while he has always advocated the doctrines of his party with firmness and energy, has at the same time given unmistakable evidence of his deep devotion to his country, its laws and its institutions. In replying to the different suggestive topics of your letter, you will pardon me if I omit to do so in the order of their presentation, and, departing from the ordinary rule in such cases, pursue one of a more general and diffusive character.

As you very justly remark, the "love of country" is deeply rooted in the affections of all men. It is a natural feeling, and has its origin in the earliest known history of the world. This has been considered true in an especial manner of the American people. There are many and paramount reasons why this should be so. In the first place, we have a country of vast resources, rich, boundless almost, and variegated in soil and climate. Its waste places are transformed as if by magic, at the touch of the husbandman, into productive fields. Its mineral resources are illimitable, and the earth yields up its wealth in countless millions at the command of industry and labor. Its miniature oceans, in the form of lakes, and its rivers, stretch forth their arms from one extreme of it to the other, as natural channels, by which its commerce is borne to the "Great Metropolis," or commercial "distributing office," from whence it is sent forth to supply the necessities of a world. Its Government is mild, comprehensive and liberal, affording protection to all.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that a people thus situated should be strongly attached to such a country and such a Government, and that they should be wedded to it with the strongest ties of love and affection, or that it should become the home and refuge of the oppressed of other countries. While, therefore, thousands, nay, millions, seek a home in America, emigration *from* it is rarely witnessed.

But even in such a country, and under such a Government, there are men who have, and are now conspiring to dismember the Government, divide the country, and erect upon the dismantled wreck a separate "Confederacy." And how is this to be done? By "secession!" Can a State "secede?" Yes. Can a man burn your house, or plunder you upon the highway? Yes, with just as much propriety and law in the one case as in the other. Both are illegal, and to be successfully resisted and overcome must be met by force! When law is set at defiance, trampled under foot and derided, and the malcontents are in such force as to bid defiance to the civil authority, the Government is bound by the necessities of the case to call to its aid the military power, and by the most energetic measures enforce obedience to its mandates. This is a right possessed by all governments, and without it no government can exist.

The South allege their rights have been disregarded. Suppose they have, is this a justification for them to commit a greater wrong? Because a man despoils me of my possessions, am I to retaliate by taking his life? The laws of God and man forbid it. The Constitution and the laws point out the remedy, and a course in violation of either must of necessity end in anarchy. Admit, for the sake of the argument, that the South have been wronged by the North, does that justify the commission of a greater wrong on their part? The South had suffered no wrong which did not admit of a remedy within the Union. If States, forming a part of a great and indivisible whole, may be permitted to redress fancied or real injuries, to take the law and the sword into their own hands, then may it be claimed that counties, towns, communities, and even individuals, may do the same thing. And where would such a doctrine end? In civil commotion, anarchy and blood-shedding; the total annihilation of all Government, all law, and all order, and we should be left to prey upon each other like hostile savages.

Such a system, such an attitude, with its attendant havoc, is now in process of being forced upon the people of this country, as the legitimate fruits of the Southern rebellion! Should it, can it succeed? God forbid that it should! The blood of our fathers, so nobly, so disinterestedly, offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of civil and religious liberty, appeals in supplicating mercy to us, their children, to avert this great wrong; to roll back the tide of disloyalty that now dashes upon the borders of the loyal States, and save the "Temple of Liberty," which has proved a safe asylum to the friends of freedom in times that are gone, from the sacrilege that is attempted to be perpetrated at the very entrance to its sacred portals!

But in the midst of this threatened dismemberment and ultimate ruin of the Government, at a time when loyal citizens are putting forth their most stalwart energies; while the country is bleeding at every pore in men and means, in order to preserve and perpetuate the integrity of the Union, its Constitution and its laws; and while duty, patriotism and loyalty demands the sacrifice of minor points of dispute, we are called upon to witness the assembling of the cohorts, not of the defenders of our Government, but of the followers of *party*, which can only result in division at home and prospective defeat in the distance.

This is no time to talk of party; let Democrats and Republicans, at least for the time, rise above the mere spoils of office; let them realize the fact that the Government is in danger, and that without a *Government*, it is quite useless to strive for *party*. The existence of one without the other, would be as barren a possession as the handle without the pitcher.

In times past, the Democratic Party has never been found wanting in fealty to the country or its Government. I am not prepared to see it occupy a different position now. Individuals may do so, and have, as in the case of the rejection of the Union proposition by Richmond, Cagger, and other adherents of the "Albany Regency;" but it must not be supposed that these gentlemen speak the sentiments of the entire party. Treason may have found a lodgment among the officers, but it is by no means just to infer that the rank and file are tinctured with it, except to a limited extent.

Peace is desirable, but why talk of peace when there is, and can be none, so long as rebellion is in arms! From the present position of the rebel leaders, peace can only be secured at the expense of a sacrifice of the Government, a dismemberment of the Union, and a surrender of the dearest rights guaranteed to us by our fathers!

It is no time to canvass the *cause* of the present difficulty, with rebellion and treason standing upon the very threshold of our doors. What would the world say of the simpleton who, when his house was in flames, instead of applying his energies to their extinguishment, should listlessly set himself about inquiring into the *cause* of the conflagration. Its judgment would be that he was either a fool or a knave. The former, because he did not apply the proper remedies to the preservation of his property; or the latter, because he had been shrewd enough to procure such an insurance upon it that its destruction, instead of its preservation, would be a source of profit to him.

The facts, as they now stand forth to the world, prove most unmistakably that the result of the last Presidential election had no bearing on the present attitude of the South, except in a collateral point of view. Does any man in his senses suppose for a single moment that had Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas, instead of Mr. Lincoln, been the successful candidate, that rebellion would not have been inaugurated by the South? It is not to be doubted for a moment. The election of Mr. Lincoln was the *pretext* simply, not the *cause*, and the same results would have followed, and probably more disastrously, had the contest resulted in a different manner.

No man, I think, will take it upon himself to advance the proposition that Mr. Lincoln was not legally and constitutionally elected. He is to be regarded, then, as clothed with the same powers and the same authority, as all the Chief Magistrates of this Republic who have preceded him. His orders and his mandates, so long as he keeps within the Constitution and the laws, and the necessities of the case, are to be obeyed by all; and when an attempt is made to trample these safeguards to liberty under foot, is it the part of patriotism for the subject to stop and inquire whether the leader, though he may see the Stars and Stripes emblazoned on the ensign at the head of the column, is a Democrat or a Republican? As well might the drowning man refuse the aid proffered for his rescue, until he had first ascertained whether it emanated from a Christian or a Pagan source! Talk of politics, or talk of sect, while rebellion and treason are battering down that magnificent superstructure which has proved the hope of mankind and the admiration of the world! Let us first be assured that we have a Government before we talk of party. Let us first secure the substance before we blindly enter the race in pursuit of the shadow. That man's patriotism must be of a most questionable character whose love of *party* soars above his attachment to his *country* and its *noble institutions!* He deserves no higher niche in the temple of fame than has been accorded to the brutal Nero, who reveled in the delights of music while conflagration swept over the palaces and temples of Imperial Rome! Let there be a time, and let this be the occasion, (when our country is putting forth its energies to subdue a most gigantic conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and light the fires of civil discord and contention,) that the mere bickerings of contentious demagogues shall be silenced; that the mad career of the mere partisan shall be drowned amid the awakened zeal of a gallant people nobly contending for the preservation of their dearest, their most sacred rights!

I have been somewhat identified with the politics of this State for many years, and, however humble may have been my position, I claim to have some knowledge of the men, and the motives of those who have of late years so arrogantly put themselves forward as the leaders of the Democratic party. That organization once held a high and an honorable position, and may do so again; but it must be after a thorough, nay, a radical reorganization. Those who seek to lead it must be men of integrity, reaching after high and noble purposes, instead of playing the part of the mere followers in the train of a conquering army, who seek to prey upon the spoils of the battle-field!

The "Albany Regency," so called, for it is the merest resemblance, the shadow of that once powerful and sagacious, though mischievous organization in this State, has been on the retrograde intellectually, and I think I hazard nothing in saying morally, until it has become the mere tool of the more sagacious of the band, who enter into the political arena as the stock-jobber goes on 'Change, seeking for speculation! To them may be attributed, in no small degree the dire calamity that now surges through our country with all its attendant horrors, and threatening the most fearful consequences! Else, why did Dean Richmond withhold from the National Convention the dispatch of Mr. Douglas consenting to the withdrawal of his name, if, thereby, harmony could be secured, and a Union nomination be made? In my estimation, in thus acting, he was only carrying out a part of the programme previously arranged with the leaders of the present rebellion, whereby a successful issue would be made an impossibility, and a pretext rendered for secession in the election of Mr. Lincoln? If this was not the design—a part of the plot against the unity of this Republic and the permanency of Democratic institutions—why was not the request of the dead statesman complied with? As affairs then stood, it was patent upon the face of it that Mr. Douglas, if nominated, must fail in the election, if indeed he received the electoral vote of a solitary State? Upon any fair and honorable motive, then, it was useless to press his name upon the Convention. Richmond, and his shadow, Peter Cagger, knew this; but what cared they, so long as they lived up to the requirements of the "bond," and produced the identical results called for by their co-laborers at the South?

The "Regency" delegation from this State were bound by every consideration of honesty, integrity and fair dealing, for I am now reasoning upon the hypothesis that such motives could by possibility find a lodgement in the political action of such men, (which I confess is a violent presumption,) to have presented to that Convention the name of Daniel S. Dickinson. Did they do so? So far from it, that they studiously and persistently avoided the mention of his name; and the majority of that delegation, by the working of the "writ," cunningly devised for that very purpose, applied the iron rule and smothered the voices of what few friends of his they had graciously permitted to have fellowship with them, in order to give them the odor of nationality? The bare mention of Mr. Dickinson's name by the delegation from this State would have acted like oil upon the troubled waters! The angry billows of contending factions would have been hushed, and his nomination and election would have followed as a natural consequence. But this was not to be. It would have crushed, at least for the time being, the rebellious spirit of the South, and rendered agitation and subsequent separation doubtful, if not impossible. This was to be avoided, and the most feasible method of reaching it was through the instrumentality of Dean Richmond and his friends. The plot was a successful one. The consequence, rebellion!

But the mischievous designs and machinations of these men are not yet wholly exhausted. Not satisfied with plunging the country into the deepest and, at the same time, most imminent of all perils, they now seek to consummate their treason to the public weal by arraying themselves and their adherents against the constitutional authorities of the Government; and so extremely qualified have those non-combatants, Ludlow, Richmond, Cagger and Church, become, and it may be as well, I suppose, to throw in Heenan and Tom Hyer, that they have actually proclaimed themselves the "Peace Party," ready to treat with rebellion while occupying an aggressive position, and demanding "eternal war or eternal separation!" In the present attitude of affairs, peace is out of the question, except upon the condition of the rebel States again returning to their allegiance, and submitting themselves like loyal citizens to the Constitution and laws of our common country. When this shall be done in good faith, then will they be entitled to all its benefits. But a "Peace Party" at the North, under existing circumstances, would be synonymous, in my opinion, with that of "Cow-Boys" during our Revolutionary struggle, and can be looked upon in no other light than that of rendering "aid and comfort to the enemy!" A "Peace Party" at the present time is worthy of no more honorable mention than the guilty wretch who erects false lights upon the shore to entice the weary and bewildered mariner to certain destruction! It is delusory, false and criminal, and only protracts what it cannot avert.

I look upon it, then, as the bounden duty, sacred and above all other considerations of a political character, that every loyal citizen, every true patriot and lover of his country should yield himself up, morally, physically and intellectually, as the supporter of the Government to crush out this unholy rebellion. The "Empire State," patriotic and loyal as she always is, should present but one front in this battle, and let that be unyielding devotion to the Union. Unfurl the banner to the breeze, and as the gentle winds of heaven catch and unroal the sacred emblem which has so often stood forth amid the smoke and strife of battle, let there be seen inscribed upon it, in letters of living light, "the Union—it must and shall be preserved."

Entertaining these views and these sentiments, it is my purpose to support the ticket nominated at Syracuse, having upon it, among other staunch and Union-loving men, the honored name of Daniel S. Dickinson. In taking this course, I feel that I am but discharging my duty as a true and loyal subject of my Government. Thirty-six years of my life have been devoted to the service of the Democratic Party. But I will acknowledge allegiance to no party, so long as the very existence of the Government of my country is in peril, except that which shall have for its sole and only aim the restoration of the full and perfect union of the Ftates of the American Republic. This done, it will be time enough to talk of party. I trust, therefore, that not only you, but every other Democrat who loves his native land and its Government, more than mere party platforms, will be found rendering yeoman's service in behalf of the success of this ticket. Let us, on this occasion, at least, demonstrate to the South, as well as to the North, that we are capable of rising above and beyond the trammels of party; that our former professions in favor of perfect equality and brotherhood among the States, that we might thereby have one Union and one Government, was no idle declamation, but founded in the honest sincerity of our hearts. By taking this course you strengthen the hands of the Government, encourage the loyal men of the seceded States, by the uprising as of one people of the North, crush out rebellion, and restore peace and quietude, in place of anarchy and rebellion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK FOLLETT.

LOYALTY OF THE IRISH ELEMENT.

Letter from Eugene Casserly, of California.

T. T. Davenport, Esq., Chairman Democratic County Committee, Nevada County, Cal.:

Dear Sir: Contrary to my expectations recently expressed to you and other friends in Nevada County, I regret exceedingly that private matters will utterly prevent my complying with your invitation to address the people of your county during this canvass in favor of the State and local tickets of the Democratic Party. Allow me to substitute in this form, some general remarks respecting the momentous questions now upon us.

For the first time in her short history, California is called on at this election to determine her relations to the United States. She is now to declare whether, in this formidable civil war, she is sincerely for the Union which has made her what she is, and to whose generous care she owes at this moment so much; or whether, under some poor pretext or other, she is on the side of those States which are in arms to destroy it. Whether, in this struggle of life or death to the country, she is a loyal or disloyal State. This is the issue, and there is no other. Upon her decision now depends her future weal or woe. Her destiny is in her own hands. It is a very serious and clear issue: where there is no middle ground. We must be either for the country or against it. Men may delude themselves or others. Still, in this contest, as in all the contests of the good and evil forces of the world, the eternal truth remains: "He that is not with me, is against me."

As all know, to whom my opinions had any interest, I was for peace while peace was possible, and for full concessions and guarantees to the States of the South, while they allowed them to be offered. Now, instead of peace, there is war, forced upon the country in such a way that she could not have declined it without abdicating her place among the nations, giving up the Union of the States which remained loyal, and incurring the lasting contempt of the hostile States themselves. That a time will yet come when peace is once more possible, I am assured. That it may come soon is my most fervent hope. It will find me as willing as ever for the sacred duty of reconciliation. In the meantime, and so long as it is force against force, I take my stand, without rancor but without hesitation, with my own Government and country, against those, who, at the head of Armies, threaten destruction to both. There is no other place for the patriot. This without doubt is the position of this State. She is for the Union, and against its enemies at home and abroad. Now, for the first time, a determined, well concerted effort is made to misrepresent her in this respect. She owes it to herself and to the other States to declare herself in a manner not to be mistaken, here or elsewhere.

In common with all true friends of California, I have seen with pain and surprise the movements of the new party in favor of the State ticket headed by John R. McConnell, Esq., for Governor. I am aware there are upon that ticket and among its supporters some who claim to be friends of the Union, and who prove their friendship by giving up the cause of the Union without a blow; by making haste to declare that the Union cannot be saved, and that the attempt to save it is almost a crime; by assailing most intemperately the Government of the Union and everything it has done, whether right or wrong, to maintain it, while they have not one word of censure for those who are armed to destroy it; by clamoring for peace, instant peace, with the hostile States, at any rate and any price. Alas! for the Union, if it has to rely on friends like these. The best good faith only gives them power for greater mischief. Her open enemies the country can face, and the false friends that would betray her with a kiss she can discover. She has no defence against the mistaken friend, who, in the name of "Peace," hold her hands in the death-grapple, while the enemy stabs her to the heart.

The cry of "peace" in the time of war has its attractions. It appeals both to the good and the selfish feelings; to our hearts and our pockets. None understand this better than Mr. McConnell and the adroit and practised political leaders who surround him. But in their mouths the cry is "a delusion and a snare." They are for "peace" because, say they, "the Union cannot be preserved by war." Ask them on what terms they propose peace, and their answer, if they give one, will be, "the recognition of the Southern Confederacy." As if that does not certainly and permanently dismember and destroy the Union. They are against war because, probably, (as they say) it will not preserve the Union; and they are for the immediate recognition of the "Southern Confederacy," which most assuredly destroys it. The love of the Union which inspires such a conclusion at the very threshold of the struggle, is not very evident.

They are for peace, with a triumphant and advancing foe almost at the gates of Washington, and upon his own terms. They clamor for the country to strike her flag, with disaster fresh upon its folds. Is this the time for such a demand in the mouth of a patriot—of any real friend of the Union? Before the country has made half an effort worthy of a great people, or of the greatest cause that ever kindled the hearts of any people? After a national reverse, when such a cry unnerves the arm of the Government, and lends a new incitement to its enemies?

Let not the people be deceived. Peace and the recognition of the "Southern Confederacy" means today not only the loss of honor, but every other calamity which can befall the American people. It is the permanent destruction of the Union; the strongest incentive to secession to the States which remain; the dismemberment of the country; the death of all American nationality; the loss of more than half of our sea coast; the establishment of a foreign power at our doors, in the heart of the continent, menacing us along fifteen hundred miles of frontier and holding the mouths of the Mississippi; the disappearance of the United States from among the great Powers of the earth; the imprisonment of our twenty millions of white people in a narrow selvedge of territory, straggling from Maine to Kansas, shut in with the snow and ice, between two jealous and perhaps hostile neighbors of the North and South. It means for us and our posterity a standing Army and Navy for all time; insufferable taxation; the modification or subversion of our free institutions to suit this new order of things. After all this, there will be no peace between us. If there is none now, how can there be any then? If in the Union, and under the bonds of the Constitution, we must fight, how shall we be at peace when we are two independent and necessarily jarring Governments, with a perpetual conflict of interests intensified by closeness and by contact all along the line? Let the States of Continental Europe answer. Who, that knows the American people, dreams for one moment that any earthly power can pen them up north of the Ohio River and the Potomac, or that the hardy millions of the Northwest, the nurse of nations, will ever yield to other hands the mouths of their great river, though it should run crimson to the sea?

To California it would be certain and swift destruction. As a State of a first-class Power she is, though remote, secure. As a State of a third or fourth class Power, what is to protect her? No. This war may throw us back fifty years, as the Peace Party say; but such a peace as they call for would place us in the rear of civilization for centuries.

Their whole course as a question of policy, to say nothing of patriotism, is a false one. To oppose the war is to prolong it. A vigorous way is the short and the only road to a speedy peace. Instead of sapping the energies of the nation by a mistaken or insidious opposition, rather let us (as Mr. Douglas urged in his latest appeal to the nation,) unite in "the most unanimous and stupendous preparations" for the war, that we may the sooner arrive at a settlement of our difficulties, satisfactory to both sides if possible, and not humiliating to either.

That there must be much debt and taxation is inevitable. It is the price which great nations have to pay for their power, their position and their rights. The people that submits to dismemberment, loss of place and nationality, until after a tremendous and exhausting struggle, is doomed on the earth. Its history is written and the volume closed. Its "sun has gone down, while yet it was day."

For fifty years we have not been called on for a war tax. Out of our abundance shall we grudge this mite to sustain the best Government on earth, to which we owe it all? Our brethren in the other States pour out their money and their blood in the cause. Shall California, to whom the Union is more than to all the rest, be heard to complain of a tax? Let the Union fall, and she will repent in sack-cloth and ashes she had not given her all to preserve it.

Peace and the Southern Confederacy are demanded, also because (say they) this is an "Abolition war." By this I understand that the war is, or is to be, waged for the abolition of Slavery in the hostile States. There is no just ground for this charge, either in the original purpose of the war or in the conduct of it, thus far. It is a war begun and waged to uphold the Union and the Constitution, and not to destroy them. It has not been perverted from that sacred purpose and cannot be. The irresponsible fanatics, here and there, who seek to give it a different character will fail in their efforts. It must be that the accusation is intended only for political effect. Who can credit it, that reflects, that the war is earnestly sustained by Crittenden and Johnson (of Tennessee) and Dickinson, and Cass, and Dix and Walker, and many such men? That it was approved by Douglas with his dying breath? That it is firmly upheld by Maryland and Kentucky in the popular branch of Congress? That it has had the solemn sanction of the pious and venerable heads of the Christian churches, who for the first time in all their lives made public their views on a political question? Are all those great and good men, and those Southern and slaveholding States guilty of hounding on an "Abolition war?" The statement is a cruel calumny—an outrage equally upon all propriety and sense.

The truth is, the demand for "peace at any price" is simply the present version of the old cry of "no coercion in any event." Both are the rallying cries of movements made in this State in the interest, not of the Union, but of the States in arms to destroy it. That our fellow citizens who are bound by birth, blood or friendship to the hostile States should have their sympathies deeply excited for them is not at all surprising. I can the better appreciate—because I have felt and still feel in my own person,—the power of those strong and kindly influences. Yet, who can doubt that the very strength of those feelings is most apt to overcome the patriotism and the judgment of those in whom it is greatest; and to render them most unsafe guides in questions between the country and those States, and which reach beyond our time into futurity? That they should love a part of the country better than the whole, may be natural. That they should therefore in this contest side with that part against the whole is also not very unnatural, however erroneous. But, I put it to those men themselves and to their candor, is it just to the whole to seek to force upon it a policy which is fatal to it, for the gratification of their feelings and the advantage of a part?

Civil war is terrible; yet it is the ordeal in which all the nations are tried. Some survive the trial and come out the stronger for it. Those are the great nations of the earth, like France and England. Have we less national life, vigor and courage than they? Or are we to perish in the fires, like some inferior race? If the country is now to surrender at discretion, we may as well give up entirely. For everything is gone. There is neither Union nor Constitution for the States that go out or those that remain. Secession and revolution will be the new order of things. Free institutions, Government by the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, are no more. No election will stand where the defeated party has the force to overthrow it. We are sunk to the Mexican level. The power and the glory, and the very name of America among the nations are departed forever.

To California this election has a consequence nearer and even more momentous, of which her people should think very deeply. The evils of the time have been to her a material advantage. From the misfortures of the country she has reaped nothing but benefit. Wealth and population, and the expectations of many in all the States, have begun to set towards her like a tide, and a long course of boundless prosperity was opening before her. She was known to be a loyal State, and she was remote from the civil strife. Men knew that within her borders would be found peace, concord and security. If the ticket headed by Mr. McConnell shall receive any considerable vote, all this bright prospect will disappear. Though a large proportion of that vote should have been cast for him by men entirely loyal to the Union and on grounds distinct from the question of peace or war, yet the result will most assuredly be claimed as a triumph of those who sympathize with the hostile States more than they do with the country, and who are for an unconditional, degrading and fatal surrender by the Government. In the camps of secession it will be hailed as a triumph, and will do more to encourage the foe and protract the war, at the added cost of thousands of lives and millions of money, than another Manassas. But to the friends of the Union and of California it will bring sorrow and gloom. It will show the existence here of an element of danger; and it will blast all her bright prospects at a stroke, destroy her credit, arrest the flow of wealth and population, and paralyze all the elements of her prosperity and power. Her sister States will look on her with grief and distrust, and the nation will turn with averted brow from the ungrateful child to whom she has always given, and lately more than ever, from the fullness of her means and of her bounty.

Of such a thing as the success of this ticket, I do not trust myself to speak, both because I believe this impossible, and because I prefer not to increase the excitement, already too great. Sincerely and solemnly, I declare that, in my judgment, no greater calamity could befall the State. A vast majority of our people are perfectly loyal to the Union, and perfectly in earnest in their determination that their State shall remain so, likewise. It is Mr. McConnell's misfortune that they have a profound conviction that his election would very speedily array this State in some manner against the General Government. I have no heart to dwell on the consequences which would result. Heaven grant that California may never be another Missouri!

Would that every man who has thought, on any ground, of casting a vote for that ticket could have seen within a few days what a shock the (unfounded) suspicion of the probability of its success gave to San Francisco: how the bare thought of such a thing and of its consequences struck a chill to the heart of our young metropolis of the Pacific, and stopped in full flow important movements in her business life and greatly checked the rest, filling men's minds with consternation and impairing the general confidence.

During my brief canvass for the nomination of Governor by the Democratic State Convention of the 4th of July, I was honored by the warm support of many friends in your county, as well as in others, to whom I shall ever be grateful. In the action of the Convention in nominating Mr. Conness, instead of myself, I have cheerfully acquiesced. If, as I have been informed, some of my friends in their generous sympathy with me in my want of success, are now disposed to give their votes and influence to Mr. McConnell, I beg them to believe that nothing in my failure to receive that or any nomination, could give me such sorrow as that. Every such vote is a vote cast against the State, and the country, and for Jefferson Davis; and precisely as he would cast it, could he be here to do so. Under existing circumstances in this State, such a vote is—I had almost said—a crime. By these words, uttered from the strongest convictions of duty, and as though they were the last of my life, I entreat and adjure them, and all good men, against the act.

EUGENE CASSERLY.

San Francisco, Aug. 27, 1861.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

SEIZURE OF THE BRITISH BRIG MYSTERY

A MYSTERIOUS VOYAGE—ATTEMPT TO EVADE THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE—INVESTIGATION BY THE REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

The British brig *Mystery*, of St. Johns, N. B., was seized by the Surveyor of this port as she was passing the Narrows inward, on Sunday morning. The arrest was made upon information received from some parties who have been cognizant of her movements, and under the belief that she had been engaged in illegal commerce with some ports of the seceding States. By papers found on board, it is apparent that it was the original intention of the charterers to send a cargo of ice, with a small quantity of butter, to Georgetown, S. C., provided the port was not blockaded, and the time consumed in making the voyage from St. John to Havana, viz., from June 26 to Aug. 7—some forty days—proves that considerable time was wasted somewhere between the two ports—probably in fruitless efforts to enter the port of Georgetown, S. C. Her clearance was dated at Boston and Charlestown Custom-house, June 26, certifying that Thomas Wade is master of the brig, bound for Havana with a cargo of merchandise. The following letters, found among the Captain's papers, describes the character of the proposed voyage and the cargo:

"Carleton, St. John, N. B., June 17, 1861.

"Dear Sir: Inclosed you will find charter party for Georgetown, S. C., at a freight which I think will suit you unless you are very hard to please, and my brother will give you two letters, one for David Risley, Esq., who is to furnish the cargo, the other for Messrs. Shackford & Co. [which] you will deliver [to] them after Risley gets his, and if should happen that Risley can't give you a cargo, the other will; but you will deliver the second letter whether Risley furnishes cargo or not—Mr. Seely read both letters to me, and he has written to Risley to *disburse* you.

So far for the charter; *now as regards getting in;* my plan is, you clear for Havana in ballast and run down and watch your chance to run in. Mr. Demill told me that if the place is blockaded and you can pass without you are warned off by a man-of-war, they can't touch you coming out, and I think you might manage to be short of water or some other small stores, if they should speak you. I have sent you a charter party for Havana, which you can show should you be boarded; *but, of course, it is not intended to act upon.*

I hink it would be well to say nothing to the crew until you get away, about going South. The last accounts here there was no blockade at Georgetown, and an American captain who is here now says he would not be afraid of going into Savannah, *as the man-of-war is not there half the time.* You will, of course, get your supplies in Boston for the voyage.

Now, as regards your buying quarter of the *Mystery*, if you are fit still to do so, of course you are at liberty to do so, and take shares in present voyage; but if you think the risk *too* much, you can let it remain as it is until you come back, then take or not as you choose. If you see fit to buy this voyage, Thos. will give you any writing or obligation you may require. * * * Having every confidence in your judgment, I leave the rest to you, and to alter my plans in this voyage in any way you may think best.

There is an arrangement made with Seely, which he did not want to put in the charter party, that after you arrive in St. Johns, you will proceed to Boston with the cargo at $3 per M, or New-York at $4 per M, without discharging in St. John. *If you succeed in getting through* I expect it will be a pretty paying affair. The insurance on the vessel will expire on the 20th of this month. I will renew the insurance for three or six months, if you think best, and if you conclude on taking one-quarter of this vessel, can take one-quarter of the policy if you like. Hoping to see you in St. John with a load of pitch-pine, in two months, hearty and well, I remain yours truly,

JOHN THOMPSON.

N. B.—You must be careful to hide away your charter party and Georgetown letters, as well as this one, in case you are boarded.

LETTER TO D. RISLEY.

St. John, Tuesday, June 19, 1861.

Dan'l Risley, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Since writing you the other day, I have agreed to send 150 or 200 tons of ice and ten firkins of butter to W. W. Shackford, ordered by him, he paying no freight on butter, but $2 per ton on ice. I do not think there will be over 150 tons. In making out invoice of [*Mystery*] cargo, charge $25 per M. for timber and plank; it will nett about $30 per M.

Do not fail to do as above requested, *for in case it is taken by a man-of-war I can claim it as British property;* but if made on your account and risk they may take it as Southern property.

Now be particular—I will allow you all I can make and remit to Philda if required—Be particular if you should write by mail, as all letters are opened—I should be down in Septr. or Octr. in a vessel—Send all papers by *Mystery*.

I remain, yours, &c., D. J. SEELY.

The charter party which has been found on board specifies that the *Mystery* was to proceed to Georgetown, S. C., for a cargo of pitch-pine lumber, and if the vessel should not get into that port on account of the blockade, the vessel was to be released from the charter. The crew list, dated May 25, 1861, states that the vessel is to make a voyage from St. John, N. B., to Boston, Mass., from thence to Havana and back to St. John. The crew consisted of the names of Weston Wade and five men.

It appears that, notwithstanding all these proofs of an intended illegitimate voyage, the *Mystery* did go to Havana with her cargo of ice, as is shown by the Consular certificate as follows:

"British Consulate-General, Havana, Wednesday, August 7, 1861.

"Duly deposited in this consulate, and now returned to the master, on clearing for Mantanzas with same cargo of ice. No change in crew.

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General in Cuba."

Capt. Wade admits having received the letter of Thompson, but says he paid no attention to it, and asserts that he has made a legitimate voyage. His brother, the mate, also denies that the brig has been to Georgetown at all. She arrived at Havana, cleared for Matanzas, discharged her ice at that port, and, taking a cargo of sugar, sailed for New-York. Capt. Wade claims protection as a British subject. The case is still undergoing investigation at the Custom-house.

MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Head-quarters Western Department, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10, 1861.

With a view to the health and comfort of the volunteer troops in and near to the City of St. Louis, a Sanitary Committee is hereby appointed, to consist of five gentlemen, who shall serve voluntarily, and be removable at pleasure. Its general object shall be to carry out, under the properly constituted military authorities, and in compliance with their orders, such sanitary regulations and reforms as the well-being of the soldiers demand.

The Commission shall have authority, *under the directions of the Medical Director*, to select, fit up, and furnish suitable buildings for Army and Brigade Hospitals, in such places and in such manner as circumstances require. It will attend to the selection and appointment of women nurses, under the authority and by the direction of Miss D. L. Dix, General Superintendent of the nurses of Military Hospitals in the United States. It will coöperate with the surgeons of the several Hospitals in providing male nurses, and in whatever manner practicable, and by their consent. It shall have authority to visit the different camps to consult with the commanding officers, and the Colonels and other officers of the several regiments, with regard to the sanitary and general condition of the troops, and aid them in providing proper means for the preservation of health and prevention of sickness, by supply of wholesome and well-cooked food, by good systems of drainage, and other practicable methods. It will obtain from the community at large such additional means of increasing the comfort and promoting the moral and social welfare of the men, in camp and hospital, as may be needed and cannot be furnished by Government regulations. It will, from time, report directly to the Commander-in-Chief of the Department, the condition of the camps and hospitals, with such suggestions as can properly be made by a Sanitary Board.

This Commission is not intended in any way to interfere with the Medical Staff, or other officers of the Army, but to coöperate with them, and aid them in the discharge of their present arduous and extraordinary duties. It will be treated by all officers of the Army, both regular and volunteer, in this Department, with the respect due to the humane and patriotic motives of the members, and to the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Sanitary Commission will, for the present, consist of James E. Yeatman, Esq., C. S. Greeley, Esq., J. B. Johnson, M. D., George Partridge, Esq., and Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, D. D.

By order of Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT.
J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Everything encourages the belief that the call of Gov. Morgan, for twenty-five thousand men will now be promptly responded to. Recruiting is going forward at so many points, that without official information we can give only the following general facts. Regiments are forming in the following branch dépôts:

Buffalo—The Infantry Regiment now numbers 722 men. The citizens of Buffalo, headed by Mayor Alberger, are zealously aiding in filling it up. Major Bidwell is in command.

Ogdensburgh—An infantry regiment, composed in part of the Thirty-third Militia, is in progress of organization at this place, and numbers between four hundred and five hundred men. Attorney-General Myers and other prominent citizens are actively interesting themselves in the movement. Gen. Thorndike is in charge.

Oswego—Speaker Littlejohn and Hon. Mr. Duer, with a host of others, are hard at work raising a regiment in this county. It is fast filling up. They are quartered at Fort Ontario. Major Deforest, of Albany, is commanding officer at this branch dépôt.

Westfield, Chautauqua County.—Capt. Knapp is raising a cavalry regiment here. He has some four hundred or five hundred men already enlisted. Prominent men in the county are affording all the aid in their power.

Kingston.—The Twentieth Regiment New-York State Militia, under command of Col. George W. Pratt, just returned from three months' service, have determined to reënlist for the war. The Colonel has some five hundred men mustered in. Uniforms for this regiment were forwarded on Saturday.

Auburn.—Four companies for a second Cayuga County Regiment will be mustered into the United States service to-morrow. Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Maj. Beardsley, Hon. Wm. Wasson, and others, say it can be filled up in twenty days. Col. Dodge has charge here.

At Rochester, Saratoga, Syracuse, Genessee and Cortland Village similar movements are on foot, with flattering prospects.

Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck's Tenth Legion now numbers about six hundred men. This regiment is principally from Orange, Sullivan and Delaware Counties.

The Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, New-York City, just returned, expect to be filled up in a very short time.

There are now at the barracks in this city three incomplete regimental organizations: the People's, (Ellsworth,) numbering about six hundred men; Col. Vinton's, (Forty-third Regiment,) seven companies and five hundred and seventy men; and Capt. Fredenhall's, one or two companies.

At Elmira there are parts of three or four organizations, sufficient however to form two regiments, it is believed.

At the dépôt in New-York are a large number of detached companies.

In addition to the foregoing there are a large number of hitherto independent organizations throughout the State, but principally in the City of New-York; authorized by acceptances issued recently issued directly from the War Department; but by an order recently issued therefrom, these are required to report immediately to Gov. Morgan. The Governor and Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse are now in the City of New-York, engaged in the work of organizing and consolidating these forces.

ORGANIZATION OF GEN. SCROGGS' BRIGADE.

Head-quarters, Eagle Brigade, Buffalo, Sept. 7, 1861.

The undersigned is authorized by the War Department to raise and organize a brigade of volunteers, to serve three years or during the war.

The brigade will be called the Eagle Brigade.

The camp of rendezvous will be at the City of Buffalo; Head-quarters, for the present, at the Court-house.

The undersigned will designate, subject to the approval of the Governor, the Field and Line officers of this command, and desires to organize it of such material that its officers and men shall be of the highest grade in the volunteer service.

As no limit is fixed to the region within which this force shall be raised, companies of loyal men will be accepted from any of the States.

The existence of the Government is in peril. The life of the nation is in danger. The truest and best of the land must rouse themselves to the magnitude of the crisis, and rally to the standard of their country. The aid of the patriotic is demanded.

Communications to the undersigned at above Head-quarters will receive prompt attention.

G. A. SCROGGS.

The order of the War department, above referred to, was approved and confirmed, subject to General Order No. 71, by Gov. Morgan, on the 14th inst.

Hon. Daniel Ullman will command the First Regiment.

Active steps will be taken at once to bring this brigade into the field.

WESTERN VIRGINIA—THE ARMY AND SLAVES.

Head-quarters, District of Grafton, Grafton, Va., Sept. 7, 1861.

General Order No. 7.—The General commanding desires to reassure the people of Western Virginia that it is the desire and intention of the United States Government *to give to the citizens full and ample protection in all their civil and political rights, and that private property, of whatever character or description, shall be held inviolate.*

In order to secure to the owners of slaves the most ample protection that can be given, as well as to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from loss and damage under its charter, it is expressly prohibited for any officer or soldier to transport, or cause to be transported, over the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and Northwestern Virginia Railroads, any black or mulatto person, the same being a slave, unless owned by such officer or soldier, or transported by permission of the owner.

This order is not to be construed to prohibit officers from traveling over the above roads with their private servants, provided such servants are free, or if slaves, properly hired from their owners.

Any person in the United States service violating the above order, will be severely punished. By command of Brig.-Gen. KELLEY.

Geo. H. Crosman, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. MITCHELL'S PLAN.

The following is published as Gen. O. M. Mitchell's plan for organizing 100,000 troops in Ohio for the defence of that State.

1. All Home Guard troops to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.
2. To be clothed, fed, armed, equipped, lodged, drilled, and transported as other troops.
3. To be subject to duty for ten consecutive days in every thirty, during which time men and officers shall receive full pay.
4. To be subject to the call of the Governor of Ohio for full duty, and by him to be turned over, as volunteers, to the control of the General Government whenever, in his opinion, the necessity would warrant him in drafting the State Militia into actual service.
5. Whenever any full company shall apply to be placed upon full service, they shall be accepted in preference to other applicants.

FROM GEN. McCULLOCH.

Head-quarters McCulloch's Brigade, Camp at Pond Springs, Mo., Aug. 16, 1861.

Soldiers of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas:

The reputation of the States that sent you is now in your hands. If wrong is done, blame will attach to all. Then let it be the duty of all to restrain the vicious. Let not the laurels so nobly won on the 10th inst., at the battle of the Oak Hills, be tarnished by a single trespass upon the property of the citizens of Missouri.

The Quartermasters of regiments will purchase all that can be had in the country for your use.

Let it not be said of us that we are not gentlemen as well as soldiers. BEN. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The Philosophy of Our Struggle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract from Macaulay seems so applicable to our own present time that you will find it sufficiently interesting to give it a place in your paper:

"If we would study with profit the history of our ancestors, we must be constantly on our guard against that delusion which the well-known names of families, places and offices naturally produce, and must never forget that the country of which we read was a different country from that in which we live. In every experimental science there is a tendency towards perfection. In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition. These two principles have often sufficed, even when counteracted by great public calamities, and by bad institutions, to carry civilization rapidly forward. No ordinary misfortune, no ordinary misgovernment, will do so much to make a nation wretched as the constant progress of physical knowledge and the constant effort of every man to better himself will do to make a nation prosperous. *It has often been found that profuse expenditure, heavy taxation, absurd commercial restrictions, corrupt tribunals, disastrous wars, seditions, persecutions, conflagrations, inundations, have not been able to destroy capital so fast as the exertions of private citizens have been able to create it.*"

The sentence which I have underscored contains a lesson and an encouragement to all patriotic citizens which ought not to be without a due and powerful influence.

This nation is now suffering all the evils incident to a civil war, brought on by the basest and most ungrateful conspiracy on record, because so false and so treacherous in its pretensions, and every one must feel that at no distant day our country will arise like an invigorated giant from the temporary impediment thrown in the way of our prosperity. Let every man then make "a constant effort to better himself," in the language of our extract, and very soon from the revival of commerce, of trade and of manufactures in our midst, the hideous proportions of the unnatural rebellion which has arisen will be so diminished that the lesson and experience thus acquired will be more than a compensation for all that we have suffered.

For many long and anxious months before the final act of the conspiracy which has plunged our country into all the sad realities of civil war, *the people* in all the walks of life amongst us, tried to avert the crisis, and now that the first surprise and paralyzing effects of the shock is wearing away, we are beginning to resume our wonted pursuits, which by prudence and firm reliance upon ourselves will soon place us upon a firmer basis of real prosperity and more just ideas of the character and power of our popular Government than we have ever had before, and demonstrating both to our domestic foes and to foreign sympathizers where the true power and force of our institutions finds its support. FIDES.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Nos. 30, 11, 27, 29, 21, 12, 26, 39.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 124, 205, 209, 212, 221½, 222, 226, 231, 232, 236, 238, 240, 243, 246, 247, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 273, 276 277, 278.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1274, 1596, 2028, 2236½, 2461, 2667, 2848, 3248, 3461, 3522, 3862, 3958, 3998, 4015, 4077, 4031, 4040, 4035, 4056, 4062, 4264, 4279, 4284, 4308, 4311, 4332, 4338, 4343, 4347, 4369, 4398½, 4405, 4413, 4415, 4427, 4441, 4462, 4472, 4509, 4517, 4596, 4578, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4607, 4619, 4661, 4680, 4694, 4720, 4724, 4725, 4731, 4740, 4759, 4781, 4785, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4834, 4842, 4850, 4853, 4867, 4870, 4898, 4921, 4946, 4960, 4962, 4966, 4986, 4996, 5003, 5041, 5042, 5044, 5063, 5064, 5108, 5115, 5116, 5117.

The Will of Mrs. Susan Parish.

DISPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY—STATE OF THE GREAT PARISH WILL CASE.

The will of Mrs. Susan Parish was on the 18th admitted to probate. She leaves to her brothers and to their wives and children her household furniture, horses and carriages, plate and jewelry. To Mrs. Monson, widow of the late Judge Monson, and her daughters, the only relations of Mr. Parish for whom she had not provided, and who had not taken part against the testatrix, the sum of $20,000. To various faithful servants annuities and gifts. To the rector of Grace Church for its free chapel, $1,000. To the Ladies' Depository, $500. To the Society for the benefit of the newboys, $1,000. To the Five Points School Institution, by Mr. Pease, $1,000. The will then continues: "Item.—I do hereby direct the Executors of my late husband, Henry Parish, to pay over to my brothers Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Rufus H. Delafield, the sum or fund of $200,000, given to me by his will. Item.—All the rest and residue of my estate I give to my said five brothers in equal proportions, share and share alike." She appoints her brothers, Joseph and Henry Delafield, and in case they do not act, her nephews, Lewis L. and Edward Delafield, Executors. The instrument is dated March 21, 1861. Mrs. Parish was the widow of Henry Parish, a well known merchant, who died on the 2d of March, 1856, leaving an estate estimaed at about $1,300,000. His brothers were Daniel and James Parish, and his sisters Ann Parish and Mrs. A. M. Sherman. By his will made in 1842 he left his wife $331,000 out of an estate valued at $732,000. The remainder of his estate he disposed of in legacies, leaving $36,000 to his brothers as residuary legatees. In 1849 he was attacked with paralysis, by which, in the words of the Surrogate, "he was not permanently deprived of testamentary capacity." Immediately after this attack he made a codicil by which he gave his wife property bearing about the same proportion to the value of his estate at this time as that which he had previously given her by his will in 1842. By a second codicil he increased his wife's portion to $730,000 out of an estate then valued at $1,060,000 and left $50,000 in charity.

By this disposition his brothers would have received as residuary legatees, $123,750, being about four times as much as the testator bequeathed to them in his will. By a third codicil he made his wife residuary legatee. These three codicils were contested by his brothers on the ground of undue influence and incapacity. The Surrogate, after taking testimony for two years, admitted the will and the first codicil to probate, and rejected the last two codicils. The Supreme Court affirmed this decision in 1858, and from this judgment the widow and Executor appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the case is still pending. Under the will the widow would receive $200,000, and some New-Orleans property, now unavailable, besides household appurtenances. By the first codicil she takes the family mansion on Union-square and a store in Wall-street, in lieu of the mansion in Barclay-street, and a house in Chambers-street, given her by the will, and sold after its execution. If the contestants succeed in defeating the three codicils, they will receive, as residuary legatees, the accumulation of the whole property as well as the house built by Mr. Parish for his wife, amounting to about $757,500, instead of $36,000. The public charities in the second codicil will also be defeated.

Funds Invested in Government Loan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 19.

Before Judge Shipman.

Martin W. Brett vs. *The Bark Laura.*—In this case the proceeds of the vessel being in court, to the amount of several thousand dollars, Mr. Benedict, for the libelants, applied to the Court for an order to have the fund invested in the Government Loan. He stated that he had consulted his clients, and that they were heartily willing that this course should be taken. Judge Beebe, who appeared for the claimants of the vessel, stated that his clients also approved of the motion, and the Judge accordingly directed the order to be entered, to have the fund so invested in the Government Loan, on such consent of the parties.

The McKenzie Case Again—Attorney's Fees.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench.

McKenzie vs. *McKenzie.*—This was an appeal to the General Term from an order made by Justice Sutherland at Special Term, denying a motion on the part of the Attorney for the defendant, on his own behalf, asking that the Receiver appointed in the case be compelled to pay him his fees from the moneys received during the progress of the action.

The applicant, contending that he is entitled to pay for his services, appeals. The motion was now argued, and is only one of a score made in the case which has become noted on the calendar.

Samuel J. Glassey for motion; John McKeon opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding, the case of Anthony Moran, indicted for assault, with intent to kill, was taken from the Jury, upon the prisoner pleading guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and Moran was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Joseph Meyer was tried for grand larceny, and the Jury failing to agree, the prisoner was remanded for a new trial.

Maria Hamilton (colored) was tried and acquitted of a charge of grand larceny, for stealing 18 pieces of ribbon from Franklin Johnson.

In the report of the case of John J. Hays, convicted on Wednesday of bigamy, it was stated that the prisoner made the acquaintance of his second wife, Miss Jane White, at a disreputable house. This, we are assured, is an error. The acquaintance was formed at the Pierepont House,—one of the first and most respectable hotels in Brooklyn.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Austin Melvin* vs. *James Wood.*—Extra allowance of $50 to plaintiff.

Charles Burrall vs. *Henry C. Bowen.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew at the October Term. $10 costs to defendant in the event of his prevailing on the issue.

Waters W. Wipple vs. *James McLeod.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

William Miles vs. *John W. Stout.*—Motion denied.

William Fowler vs. *John Bennse et al.*—Motion denied.

Henry E. Weed vs. *Jonathan L. Buell et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Dennis McMahon vs. *Thomas E. Allen.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of action.

Julian A. H. Hasbrouck vs. *John H. Lester.*—Motion granted.

Thomas S. Rivitt vs. *Noah Wheaton et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Maria McWhitmore vs. *Daniel Holsinant et al.*—Motion denied.

Jarvis N. Lake vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Benjamin B. Blewit vs. *H. C. Bowen.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event, with leave to renew.

Thomas L. Rushmore vs. *John L. Mason.*—Motion denied.

Mary J. Dawson vs. *Elizabeth C. Jay.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 19, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '62......	95	200	N. Y. Central R....	73¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67......	90	150	do..........s15	73¼
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90¼	50	do..........s20	73¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	87¼	400	do......	73⅜
31,000	Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	98⅝	100	do.... ......b3	73⅜
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	98½	200	do.... ....s5	73⅜
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62.	82½	160	do.... ....s4	73⅜
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70.	83	250	Erie Railway......	26⅛
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43½	40	do..........	26¼
3,000	North Car. St. 6s.	62	100	Hud. River R......	34
17,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¼	68	Mich. Cen. R......	42
10,000	do.........b30	43½	118	do..........	42¼
25,000	do..........	43⅝	25	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13½
5,000	Mo. 6s I. H. & St. J. R	47	300	do..........	13¾
4,000	Virginia State 6s.	52	150	M. So. & N. I. G'd S.	31
2,000	California St. 7s..	79	50	do..........	31¼
1,000	E. R. 1st Mort. B.	103	263	Panama Railroad..	109
6	Bank of America...	96	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s10	65⅞
40	Bank of Commerce.	80	10	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	96
15	Am. Exchange Bk..	80	200	Galena & Chi. R...c	69½
20	Park Bank.........	89	200	do..........s10	69
10	Market Bank......	85	50	do..........s3	69¼
16	Pacific Mail St. Co.	83	10	Clev. & Toledo R...	29¼
10	do..........	83⅛	100	do..........	29¾
50	do..........	83½	700	do..........	29⅞
15	do..........	83¾	100	do..........b30	29⅞
150	do..........	84	185	Chi. & R. I. R......	44
35	M. & P. DuChien R.	18	550	do..........	44¼
13	M. & P. DuC. 1st pf'd.	72½	25	do..........	44⅛
5	N. J. Railroad.....	112	100	do..........s15	44⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	90½	100	Erie Railway...s30	26⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '62......	95	100	do..........b30	26¼
12,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. Notes	101	125	Chic. & Rk. Is. R...	44¼
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	55	50	do..........	44⅛
500	Georgia State 6s.	64½	60	Erie Railway Pref.	47
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	61¾	100	Harlem Railroad....	10½
1,000	California St. 7s.	79	16	M. So. & N. I. G'd S..	30
16,000	Missouri State 6s.	43⅝	8	Panama Railroad..	109¾
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	98	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip......	66⅝
8,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. bs.	66½	100	do..........s30	66
$90	American Ex. Bk..	80	100	Clev. & Pitts. R......	8¾
10	Bank of Commerce.	80	5	Gal. & Chic. R......	69¼
50	Corn Ex. Bank.....	79½	55	do..........	69½
50	Pac. Mail S. Co....	84½	150	Clev. & Tol. R......	30
600	N. Y. Central R....	73¼	1,400	do..........	30⅛
50	do..........s5	73⅜			

THURSDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

The good feeling in the Stock market noticed yesterday afternoon was renewed to-day, and a further general advance in prices took place at the early Exchange Board. The principal demand for shares ran upon New-York Central, Toledo and Rock Island. There was also an inquiry for Michigan Guaranteed, the orders on which could not be executed within the limit of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on yesterday's price. Galena continues firm, especially on the cash and very short sellers' options. There were orders for Erie Railway at the advance to 26⅛@26¼ ⅌ cent., and in the afternoon a demand appeared for Illinois Central also, at an advance of ¾@1 ⅌ cent. On the Government Stocks there was a strong advance both in the registered and coupon 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881, 90½ ⅌ cent. bid for each at the close of the day. The 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes of 1863 advanced to 98½ ⅌ cent. because of the Custom-House demand, which is now absorbing about $100,000 per day. Late in the afternoon the General Market was steady on the Railway Shares and firm for Governments. The price of New-York Central was about ⅛c.@¼c. below the best sales of the day, closing 73⅜@73½ ⅌ cent., as against 73 yesterday afternoon.

Central..............................	73⅝	Missouris..............................	43½
Erie..............................	26¼	United States 6s, 1881.......	90½
Galena..............................	69½	Treasury Notes, 1863.......	98½
Toledo..............................	30	Pacific..............................	84
Rock Island..............................	44⅜	Illinois Central..............................	66⅞

Most of the City Bank shares are higher today with only a limited offering.

New-York..............	83	Bank of the Republic..	85
Manhattan..............	112	Bank of North Amer..	81
Merchants..............	86	Hanover..............	60
Mechanics..............	90	Metropolitan..............	87½
America..............	96	Market..............	85
Phœnix..............	85	Shoe & Leather..........	82
Tradesmens..............	92½	Corn Exchange..........	78¾
Fulton..............	110	Continental..............	66
Butchers & Drovers....	101	St. Nicholas..............	65
National..............	88	Marine..............	70
Seventh Ward..............	110	Commonwealth..............	69
State of New-York.....	78	New-York County......	80
Commerce..............	79¾	Importers & Traders...	79
Broadway..............	110	Park..............	89
American Exchange...	79½	Artisan's..............	5
Pacific..............	98		

The Railway mortgages undergo very little alteration. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Central sixes....	91¼	N. Indiana firsts......	81
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64.	101	N. In., Goshen Line, '68	73¼
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76.	100	M. So. & N. Ind. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	75¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76.	100	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	38
Erie firsts, '68..........	102⅝	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75.....	92
Erie seconds, Ext. '64..	99	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	53
Erie thirds, '83..........	83	T. H. & A. sec'ds. 8 ⅌ c. '70.	19½
Hudson firsts '69.......	103⅜	L. C. & Mil. L. G B's...	10
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F......	81½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	79	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	38
Hudson convert., '67...	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	14½
Harlem firsts, '69-73....	94½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	28
Harlem seconds, '64....	90	Gal. & Chi. firsts.......	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., '69-72	88	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	95
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ⅌ c. '82	97½	Chi. & R. Island firsts.	93½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c...	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts.	66
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts..	82	L. E. & Wabash sec's..	30¼
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	60	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. firsts pf.	72½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. ass. bds.	53	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. sec's pf.	50

The Money market has fairly resumed the general quiet and ease which prevailed before the recent advance in Foreign Exchange. Brokers are again borrowing freely at 6 ⅌ cent. at call, and there is a demand for short mercantile paper at 6@7 ⅌ cent., according to the choice of signatures. Sales of $60,000 at 60 days, at 6 ⅌ cent. Exchange has scarcely opened for Saturday's mail. The rates on London are quoted this afternoon 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent. for Bankers' bills. Opinions differ among the Bankers and Foreign Bill Brokers as to the course of the market after the present week. There is an active export business doing on the Corn Exchange, which is creating about two millions of exchange per week; but, as a good portion is for France, and the principal demand for bills is on London, the leading drawers on the latter are able to talk of firm rates. At the Sub-Treasury to-day the receipts of gold are $3,500,000 from the Associated Banks, being a further 10 ⅌ cent. instalment on the $35,000,000 guaranty. The disbursements of the day are also large, the amount of which was not made up until a late hour this afternoon.

The following are the operations of the Sub-Treasury to-day. The receipts include $3,750,000 for Treasury Notes, of which $3,500,000 from the Banks:

Total receipts..............................	$4,307,106
Total payments..............................	2,295,937
Total balance..............................	16,276,921

We understand that Mr. B. F. CORLIES, of CORLIES & MACY, has been honorably discharged from Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State, on a full hearing of the circumstances which led to his recent arrest.

There was increased firmness on the Corn Exchange to-day, under the last English news, with a further rise on Wheat of three cents the bushel, and on Corn one cent the bushel.

The following statement shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the month of August, 1861, compared with the same month of 1860:

	1861.	1860.
Received from Coal......	$194,344 77	$250,073 71
Rec'd from Merchandise..	32,406 78	49,100 38
Received from travel, &c...	38,606 60	38,320 85
Total..............	$265,358 15	$337,494 94
Transportation, &c........	134,332 83	147,358 58
Net profit for the month....	$131,025 32	$190,136 36
Net profit for previous 8 months..............	892,661 11	879,491 83
Total profit for 9 mos..	$1,023,686 43	$1,069,628 19

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad the second week of September were:

Second week, 1861..............................	$35,757
Second week, 1860..............................	33,191
Increase..............................	$2,566

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the second week of September were:

	1860.	1861.
From Passengers*..............	$16,889	$12,240
From Freight..............	6,731	7,842
Total..............	$23,620	$20,082
Increase..............		$3,538

* Celebration Sept. 10, last year, gave passenger earnings of $4,800.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for the steamer *Hammonia* and *City of Manchester* Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight..............108⅞ per cent.
3 Days' Sight..............109⅞ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.27½c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.22½c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..40½ cents.
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35⅝ cents.
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin..40¾ cents.
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar.77 ½ cents

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861—6 P. M

ASHES—The market is firm for both kinds; the inquiry is fair, at $5 25.

FRUIT—Raisins are in limited request, but are firmly held at $2 40 for Bunch, and $2 50 for Layers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Our market for Western Canal Flour is quite active, especially the medium grades, and prices are 8c.@10c. higher. The demand is chiefly for the home and Eastern trade. The current high rates for shipping brands prevent the execution of most orders. The sales are 33,760 bbls., at $4 80@$4 90 for superfine State and Western; $4 80@$5 for rejected State; $5 20@$5 30 for extra State; $5 35@$5 41 for fancy do.; $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Western extra; $5 45@$5 56 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 80@$6 20 for trade brands. Canadian Flour is in better inquiry, especially good extras; these are not plenty. Sales of 1,300 bbls., at $5 20@$6 50 for extras. Southern Flour is in moderate request, and without quotable change; the supply of new is fair. Sales of 765 bbls., at $5 25@$5 75 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 for extras. Rye Flour is in active demand, and is firm. Sales of 290 bbls., at $2 30@$3 50. Corn-meal is firm, but quiet. Sales of Jersey at $2 80, and $3 10 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat is brisk to complete cargoes; and, with favorable news from Europe, and with light receipts, prices are decidedly better—say at 1c.@5c. ⅌ bushel. The demand is chiefly for export, and the bulk of the purchases are to arrive. Millers are not buying to any extent, as there is but little assortment of White. The sales are 33,460 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 07@$1 14; 44,150 bushels Northwestern Club and Racine Spring at $1 14@$1 15; 1,580 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 08@$1 16; 8,600 bushels Red State at $1 19@$1 23; 45,200 bushels Red Western at $1 18@$1 23; 15,500 bushels Amber, Michigan and Indiana at $1 24@$1 25; 4,700 bushels White Ohio at $1 25@$1 30; 11,850 bushels Indiana and Michigan at $1 28@$1 32; 3,500 bushels Kentucky at $1 33@$1 34. The bulk of the Wheat sold is in fine condition, and is preferred to old. Barley is quiet at 60c.@75c. for new. Barley Malt is salable at 75c.@80c. Oats are firmer, in good demand, at 34c.@35c. for Western, and 35c.@35½c. for State. Rye is in request and is scarce. Sales 24,700 bushels at 65c. for Western, and 71c. for River, to arrive. Corn is again better and in moderate request, in part to arrive; the demand is in part speculative. Sales of 165,000 bushels, at 50c. for damaged; 53c.@54c. for heated; 54½c.@55c. for Eastern mixed, and 55½c.@56c. for shipping do.

HAY—The demand is fair and the market is firm; sales of 300 bales at 50c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The market is quiet for New, and with increased receipts, prices are a shade less firm. Sales of 20 bales, at 18c.@24c.; also, small sales of 1860's growth, at 14c.@18c.

LIME—The demand for Rockland is light, but prices are steady. Sales of 400 bbls. Common, at 60c. Lump is quoted at 80c.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Crude Turpentine continue very firm, at $10@$11. The market for Spirits Turpentine is heavy and lower; holders are offering at $1 25, with buyers at $1 12½ ⅌ gallon. Common Resin is inactive and nominal, at $3 87½@$4 ⅌ 310 ℔s. The better grades are quiet, and prices have declined. Sales of 500 bbls. Strained, at $4 25.

OILS—Linseed is in fair jobbing request, and prices are rather better. Sales at 59c.@61c. Crude Fish are in fair request. The sales include 975 bbls. Sperm, at $1 24@$1 26½; and 550 bbls. Whale, at 40c.@44½c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is a shade better, the inquiry is good for the trade, &c.; sales 710 bbls. at $14@$14 60 for Mess; $15 75 for Clear; $9 75@$10 for Lumps; $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady, the inquiry is good; sales of 230 bbls. at $10 25@$11 50 for Repacked Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for Extra Beef. Hams are scarce at $14@$15. Bacon is quiet at 6½c. Cut Meats are firm, and in good inquiry; sales of 56 hhds. at 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders; and 5½c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in moderate inquiry; sales of 327 bbls. and tcs. at 8½c.@9¼c. Butter and Cheese are steady.

SEEDS—A fair demand for Timothy Seed at $2@$2 25 ⅌ bushel. Clover Seed is quiet at 8¼c.@8¾c. Rough Flax Seed is steady at $1 50 ⅌ bushel.

TALLOW—The market is firm; sales 40,000 ℔s. prime City at 8¾c., cash. Rough fat is steady at 6½c.

WHISKY—The market is quite firm; sales 560 bbls. at 18¾c.@19c.

FREIGHTS—Are irregular. Small vessels are scarce and wanted. To Liverpool the engagements comprise 13,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10¾d.@11d.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 10¼d. in bulk, and 10½d. in bags; 50 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d. To London—100 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 40s. To Havre—4,600 bbls. Flour at 80c.; 18,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 24c. To Bremen—200 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. To Antwerp—2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. A British brig was chartered to Cork and a market with 17,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, and two ships to Havre with Wheat, at 24c. in shipper's bags.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Eastern......	Liverpool......	New-York......	Sept. 10
Saxonia......	Southampton..	New-York......	Sept. 11
City of New-York..	Liverpool......	New-York......	Sept. 11
Norwegian......	Liverpool......	Quebec......	Sept. 12
Persia......	Liverpool......	New-York......	Sept. 14
United Kingdom...	Glasgow......	Quebec......	Sept. 14
Fulton......	Southampton..	New-York......	Sept. 18
Edinburgh......	Liverpool......	New-York......	Sept. 18
Niagara......	Liverpool......	Boston......	Sept. 21
Borussia......	Southampton..	New-York......	Sept. 25
Asia......	Liverpool......	New-York......	Sept. 28
Bavaria......	Southampton..	New-York......	Oct. 9
Arago......	Southampton..	New-York......	Oct. 16
Teutonia......	Southampton..	New-York......	Oct. 23
Great Eastern......	Liverpool......	New-York......	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

North Briton......	Quebec......	Liverpool......	Sept. 21
City of Manchester.	New-York......	Liverpool......	Sept. 21
Hammonia......	New-York......	Southampton..	Sept. 21
Africa......	New-York......	Liverpool......	Sept. 25
Kangaroo......	New-York......	Liverpool......	Sept. 28
New-York......	New-York......	Bremen......	Sept. 28
Saxonia......	New-York......	Southampton..	Oct. 5
Great Eastern......	New-York......	Liverpool......	Oct. 5
City of New-York..	New-York......	Liverpool......	Oct. 5
City of Washington.	New-York......	Liverpool......	Oct. 12
Edinburgh......	New-York......	Liverpool......	Oct. 12
Fulton......	New-York......	Southampton..	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Manchester* and *Hammonia* will close at the Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

A supplementary mail by the *Hammonia* closes on Pier No. 21, at 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..............................	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............................	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..............	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF BEEBE'S LARGE hotel ranges, but little used and in all respects as good as new. May be seen at A. EAGLESON'S shop, No. 738 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK SHIP TIMBER OF usual sizes. Inquire of MARTIN WELLES, Hartford, Conn., or the subscriber, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
O. R. STEELE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000.—A good business man, with the above amount of capital, to take an interest in an old-established merchant tailoring and clothing business in this City, done mostly for cash. Address, with real name, to CLOTHIER, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

THE BODY OF AN UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN found at Greenpoint drowned, gold watch and chain, diamond ring, 12 keys and note: "Sir—You have broken your promise; was to come to Brooklyn in March, now September the 1st. Where you spent your Summer, spend your life. Never shall be yours.
Miss KATE McKEVITT."

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON, FORMERLY of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, England, butcher. This gentleman is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. BOWSER & WARD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland, County of Durham, England, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage.

"A."—THE PACKAGE CONTAINING THE $75 "less the suitable reward," has been received. Accept our thanks.
G. H. K. & CO.

I. I. I.—I, MYSELF, I.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.
NOW OPENING,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
FALL STYLES HAT RIBBONS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, VEILS, &c.
FULL STOCK FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c.
ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and GLOVES.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, TARLATANS, &c.
FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—1,000 doz. BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES—ALL THE FALL AND WINTER COLORS—63 CENTS A PAIR.
R. H. MACY.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 24, a choice selection of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest modes, at very moderate prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A CARD.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS TAKES PLEASure in announcing to her customers and the ladies, that she will open Fall styles of Paris Milinery of the latest novelties, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
MRS. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK SELLING at a sacrifice, at No. 37 Chambers-st., to close the concern, consisting in part of Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Merinoes, Crapes, Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Woolen Knit Goods, &c. Country and City merchants are invited to call.

CLOTHING.

A RARE CHANCE!
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS!
THE
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
MEN'S CLOTHING,
OF A
BROKEN
WHOLESALE
BROADWAY
HOUSE,
IS NOW
BEING SOLD
AT LESS THAN
HALF PRICE,
AT
66
EVANS', and Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.
68

Black Cloth Frock Coats as low as..............	$4 00
Black Cloth Pants as low as..............	2 00
Rich Silk Vests as low as..............	2 00
Cassimere Business Coats as low as..............	2 50
Cassimere Business Pants as low as..............	1 50
Cassimere Business Vests as low as..............	75

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps., elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

RICHARDS & WHITING, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 700 cases boots, shoes and brogans, well adapted to the City and country trade. Sale postponed from Wednesday, Sept. 18.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, at their new salesrooms, No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren sts., a full assortment of dry goods, silks, shirts and drawers, hosiery, cloths, satinets, &c.

ALSO,
A portion of the hosiery and knit goods,
Damaged at the late fire,
No. 45 Murray-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bureaus, card-tables, hall chairs, mahogany divans and ottomans, covered in hair cloth, oak office-table, covered in green leather, oak dressing-tables, carved rosewood bedstead, elegant rosewood suite, covered in figured crimson brocatel, rosewood corner etagere, mahogany card-table, rosewood marble-top centre-table. Also, the stock and fixtures of a cigar and sample room, wines, liquors, porters, ales and cigars, beer-pump, screen, office-railing, show-cases, &c. Also, a large lot of oil-paintings, gilt and rosewood frame engravings, water colors, engravings under glass; the entire lot to be sold without reserve.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 West 29th-st, near 6th-av., an assortment of handsome furniture, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs, in velvet, maroon and hair-cloth; tête-a-têtes, in satin, brocatel and hair-cloth; etagere, marble top; sofa and centre tables, extension dining-table, oak; chairs, vases, pier-glasses, rosewood French bedsteads, wardrobes, enameled chamber suites, marble-top bureaus, lace curtains, &c. Also, a secretary bedstead, made by Plympton, in perfect order; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, carpets, oilcloths, beds, bedding, &c., &c.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach the English branches in a private family or school in or near this City, or will give lessons in music to pupils at their residences, upon moderate terms. For references apply to E. C. Estes, No. 22 Cedar-st., or W. H. Hazard, Jr., No. 192 Front-st.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY—AN EXperienced teacher—wishes to form an engagement with one or two families as daily governess; her course includes English, French and music, thoroughly; highest references. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—MALE TEACHER WANTED IN a district school in Westchester county, for the common English branches; salary between $400 and $500 per annum. Address, with references, stating qualifications, where and how long he has taught school, Box No. 2,207 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY VERY respectably connected, perfectly competent to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of French and music, desires an engagement in a private family to take charge of two or three small children. Will accept a very moderate compensation. Address W., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, desires a situation in a school, or in a private family as visiting or resident governess; most respectable and satisfactory references can be given. Address J. M. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE ADVERTISER IS now ready to make engagements for the coming season. He will treat, at moderate terms, for one or all of these branches: French or Spanish idioms, and military drill. Address Mr. ROY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH instrumental music, also French thoroughly—a foreigner preferred—for a school in the country. Call, or send address to J. H. TINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail.
A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Schools to transfer, and school-rooms to let. Educational correspondents and teachers wanted in all sections. Send for circulars giving lists of educational journals, of schools and seminaries to patronize, of competent teachers, and vacancies for teachers.
RICE & ANDREWS.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL REmoved from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, REceive into their family six young ladies, as boarders, whose literary, social, and moral advantages, it is presumed are of a high order. Flushing, Long Island.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 5 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.

While the depression of business consequent upon the war continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President, Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Nos. 6 4th-av., New-York, and 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening, for class or private instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic. Success guaranteed to all, old and young.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—*W. C. Bryant.*

"The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head."—*New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, under the supervision of two sisters, living in the quiet and healthy village of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.; the number limited to ten; board, tuition, &c., very moderate; satisfactory reference. Address Miss JULIA HATCH, care of Camp & Phillips, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH LADY, PIANIST, PUPIL from the finest masters of Paris, wishes to give private lessons, for $10 per quarter; also, French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation; $10 per quarter; best references if required. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES, TO JOIN A class at No. 62 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Terms for English, French and Drawing, $15 per quarter. Also, a preparatory class, limited to eight pupils. School year commences Sept. 23.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a few private pupils for instruction in the Classics and Mathematics. The best references given. Address ARNOLD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Thirty-ninth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., opens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *née* De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—A FIVE-story brick building, with a fire-proof vault for printers' use. The building is well lighted, and was formerly occupied by A. Campbell, printing press manufacturer. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT BOYD, No. 535 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class, three-story house, 25 feet front, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—HOUSE No. 54 Hicks-st., in complete order, and now occupied by the owner; has gas-fixtures and water; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or of J. B. ALLER, No. 53 Walker st. Rent, $400.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—FRONT BASEMENT, BACK PARLOR and one bedroom, of dwelling-house No. 134 East 27th-st.; gas and Croton water; rent $12 50. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and roome 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz.: pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green-house, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52x70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TILL MAY NEXT, OR FOR A LONGER PERIOD.—In consequence of the sudden departure of the owner from the City, a new, first-class brown-stone house, situated in a most desirable and fashionable neighborhood, and recently furnished in the most elegant and luxurious manner, with rosewood furniture throughout, will be rented to a small family only. A trusty set of servants can go with the house. Rent nominal. A note directed to R. W., Box No. 717 lower Post-office, will receive attention.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—On the Hudson, about two miles south of Poughkeepsie, with twenty-five acres of ground in lawn and high cultivation; rent to a good party, $800 per annum until Spring, and at a reasonable rate thereafter. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.; or JACOB B. JEWETT, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET, FURNISHED IN THE BEST MANNER throughout, a first class brown stone front house, with billiard room and all the modern improvements; 26 feet 9 inches in front; situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars and an order to see it, apply to C. J. RICHARDS, No. 16 Platt-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET.—A two-story brick house, containing eight rooms and sub-cellar, with water, and handsome, neat furniture, in a pleasant part of Wykoff, near Court-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st. Hours, 9 o'clock morning; 12 to 2 and 5 o'clock afternoon.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ON CLINTON-ST., BROOKLYN—A snug, three-story dwelling. Possession now. Also, several houses and cottages. Rents, $250, and upwards. Apply at No. 2 Montague-place.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only; No. 45 East 20th-st.; 12 rooms in perfect order. Also, No. 64 East 22d-st., 3 rooms deep. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3, or 6 to 8 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN YONKERS TO rent to May 1, for $250. It is on the river, near the dépôt, commanding a fine river view; will accommodate eight persons. Apply to S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 108 EAST 60th-st. Apply on the premises, or to GOODMAN & JESSUP, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, TWO HANDsome new houses on 152d-st., beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, one three-story brick house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also, part of house No. 1,250 Broadway. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

$4,750—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A most beautiful cottage house, with every convenience, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country. C. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., or M. K. COUZENS, on the premises.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with several acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine orchard, and a beautiful lawn in front and rear of house. Will be let at a low rent for the Winter, and partly furnished if desired. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FARMS.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PROductive City property, a farm of 100 to 300 acres; location near a railroad, or water communication, within 50 to 150 miles of the City. For sale, a country residence, 17 miles of the City, containing about 20 acres; house furnished, and replete with every modern improvement. A furnished house to let, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply to JOHN S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN NEW-Jersey, about one mile from the New Market Dépôt, and about four miles from the town of Plainfield, comprising about 115 acres, in first-rate order; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A handsome dwelling-house, with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, situated on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry streets, having a front of 137½ feet, by 100 in depth. Will be exchanged for a country-seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to
R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a first-class house, with the furniture, situated on Murray Hill; a wide cross-street preferred. Address M. H., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped.
JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NEW-YORK WIVES OR A LESSON FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

☞ JOHN H. TYSOE, our Agent for New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the TIMES at our office price, if orders are left at his bookstore, No. 10 Peace-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

The New Postage Stamps.

The New-York Post-office will decline to exchange the new for the old issue of postage stamps after the current week. Those of our subscribers, therefore, who have occasion to transmit to us money in that form, will be good enough to inclose only the new emission, as the others after Saturday next cannot be credited either on subscriptions or advertising account.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important intelligence from Missouri. The rebel Gen. PRICE, who evacuated Boonville, attacked Lexington on Monday, but was repulsed by the National forces, after suffering severe loss. Gen. LANE is reported marching to the relief of Lexington with nearly 3,000 men. On Monday, Gen. PRICE summoned Gen. MULLIGAN to surrender, to which Gen. MULLIGAN profanely replied, "Go to Hell." We have no news of the death of Gen. PRICE. BEN MCCULLOCH was marching on the Osage Bridge, eleven miles east of Jefferson City.

The Government has not decided as to the course to be pursued in regard to Gen. FREMONT. All is quiet across the Potomac. No attack made by the rebels. A deserter reports that 10,000 troops have gone from Manassas to Western Virginia. The report that Spain will recognize the Southern Confederacy is again denied. The Clerk of the House of Representatives has refused to recognize the presumptive member from North Carolina, Mr. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER. All is quiet at Fortress Monroe. Col. MCCUNN has been ordered away from Washington, and threatened with being put in irons should he reappear there. He has left for New-York.

The Navy Department has accepted a number of proposals for iron-clad ships. Capt. MCKEAN has been appointed flag officer in the Gulf. Capt. L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH and Capt. S. F. DUPONT succeed Commodore STRINGHAM—his command being divided. A number of other changes have taken place in the commands of the vessels engaged in the blockade.

The Military Department of Ohio will in future consist of Ohio, Indiana, and that part of Kentucky within fifteen miles of Cincinnati. Gen. MITCHELL is to command, and has his headquarters at Cincinnati. So much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge is to constitute the Department of Western Virginia, under the command of Gen. ROSECRANS. Arrangements have been made by means of which the volunteers may assign their pay for the benefit of their families.

The news from Kentucky seems to foreshadow the approach of a battle at Muldraugh's Ferry. The Union forces, on reaching Rolling Fork, found the bridge burned, and the enemy on the hill. Col. JOHNSON, with 700 men, consisting of ROUSSEAU'S command, and 400 of the Home Guard, was dispatched from Louisville amid great enthusiasm. Communication with the South *viâ* Louisville seems to be entirely suspended. Yesterday the United States Marshal seized the office of the Louisville *Courier*, and arrested Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, REUBEN T. MURRETT, one of the proprietors of the *Courier*, and MARTIN W. BARR on charges of treason.

From Gen. BANKS' column we have intelligence of a reconnoissance near Leesburgh, which discovered three Mississippi regiments of the rebels drilling on the fair grounds. The Fourth Mississippi Regiment had mutinied and disbanded. The rumor of the advance of the rebel General, JOHNSTON, on the Upper Potomac, is reaffirmed. Gen. BANKS is ready for him.

A mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held on Fort Greene, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to indorse the action of the Government in prosecuting the present war, and to recommend the sinking of all party ties, with the one object in view of suppressing the rebellion. The meeting was large, harmonious, and enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the union of all parties upon one ticket for State and local offices, at the November election. Speeches were made by Judge HOGEBOOM, EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Esq.; Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, EDMUND DRIGGS, Esq., and others. The offices of the meeting were equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

A great Union meeting took place at New-London, Conn., yesterday. Capt. FRANCIS ALLYN called the meeting to order, Gov. BUCKINGHAM presided, and addresses were made by Hon DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. S. P. HALL, Hon. D. P. TYLER and J. F. TRUMBULL. The meeting was the largest ever held in New-London.

The New-York Democratic State Committee met yesterday at Albany, and substituted the name of MARSHALL B. CHAMPLIN as candidate for Attorney-General, in place of LYMAN TREMAIN, declined. President LINCOLN'S letter to FREMONT was unanimously indorsed. A letter of acceptance was received from the candidates.

Yesterday a most disgraceful riot took place among the Fire Zouaves who were encamped on the Battery. After having an altercation with the Elmira regiment, also stationed there, they assailed unarmed, inoffensive citizens, tossing them in blankets, and cruelly beating one man whom they thought was a reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Finally a number of them were got on board a steamer that was to take them to Amboy, *en route* for Fortress Monroe.

The Seventh Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers, 1,000 strong, commanded by Col. A. H. TERRY, passed through on their way to the seat of war on Thursday morning. They are a fine body of young men, embracing much of the intelligence and wealth of the State. They proceeded to Washington by the New-Jersey Central Road.

The Engineer Regiment lately encamped at Elmira, numbering nearly 1,000 men, under command of Col. CHARLES B. STUART, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and went into camp on the Battery, where they will remain until ordered to the seat of war.

The Board of Supervisors made another attempt to get at the tax-levy yesterday, but after a long discussion it was postponed until to-day, on account of the absence of Mr. PURDY, Chairman of the Committee on Annual Taxes. The Mayor vetoed a report and resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase lots and erect Station-houses and pay for the same from moneys unexpended in their hands. The Comptroller, in a communication, desires to have the sum of $300—$117 to meet deficiencies of last year, contained in the tax-levy, and not stricken out as proposed by Mr. ELY. Mr. BLUNT presented a long minority report on the reduction of taxes, which was ordered to be printed.

The Board of Councilmen held the regular meeting yesterday, during which the sum of $1,000 each was appropriated for portraits of Ex-Governors H. SEYMOUR and CLARK.

The resignation of Capt. M. LOVELL, as Deputy Street Commissioner, and the appointment of EDWARD EWEN, Esq., by Capt. SMITH, the Street Commissioner, to fill the vacancy, has created great excitement in political circles, and especially among office-holders. The outs hoping for a change whereby they may get in, and the ins deprecating any change so that they may stay in.

There was an improved Stock Market yesterday by ¼@½ ℔ cent., as compared with the early sales of Wednesday. Government Sixes rose to 90½ ℔ cent.; New-York Central, 73¾@½ ℔ cent.

The Flour market is active, and prices are 5c.@10c. higher. Wheat is in demand, mainly to arrive, at 1c.@5c. advance, with very light receipts. Corn is 1c. better, and is in brisk demand. Pork is firm and in good demand. Beef is in limited supply, and is firm. Cut meats were firm and in demand. Lard is steady. There is less doing in Freights, owing to the absence of small vessels, which are greatly needed at the present time, and rates are irregular. In Naval Stores there is little doing, and prices are nominal for all descriptions, with the exception of Crude Turpentine, which is very firmly held. For Oils there is a fair demand, and prices are well sustained. The Fruit market is quiet but firm. Lime is in moderate request at steady prices. Hops are dull, and with increased arrivals of new, prices are a shade easier.

Gen. Fremont and the Administration.

It is quite evident that the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT in reference to the confiscation of the slaves of parties found in rebellion against the Government is not an important element in the difference between himself and the Administration. Whether this was or was not expedient or proper, it had nothing to do with the general conduct of the campaign, or the fitness of its commander for his most difficult and arduous duties. It was promptly disposed of by Mr. LINCOLN. Were there nothing beyond, we are confident that the Administration would be greatly relieved. That the kindest feeling, and unbounded confidence was felt toward General FREMONT, his recall from a foreign country where he was sojourning, and the great honors and vast responsibilities heaped upon him fully prove. We may presume that the personal relations between him and the President are as amicable as ever, for the latter is slow to withdraw confidence and esteem when once placed.

Great credit is awarded to Gen. FREMONT for his energy and activity, but it is complained that his action has very little reference to the routine of business prescribed by the War Department, which men of ardent temperament are apt to consider of little importance, but which is absolutely essential to anything like order or responsibility. Gen. FREMONT is only a subordinate, though in an exalted position, and has no more power or authority to practically abolish the office of Quartermaster, or Commissary-General, than a corporal of a company. The moment this is done, not only Government, but the people themselves, are wide at sea: the former has no idea of the liabilities it is incurring, and the latter have really no assurance that they will ever get their pay upon the contracts they may enter into. It is here, we presume, that the main difficulty between Gen. FREMONT and the Administration is to be found. He appears to have acted in many instances as if he was vested with supreme power to raise money, and make contracts of all kinds—in other words, to perform himself any act which he conceives necessary and proper for the execution of his great trust. In so doing he has probably far exceeded his authority, which of itself is a very grave offence; the manner in which this has been done has greatly aggravated the offence itself. It is charged, and probably correctly, that he has very little idea of economy—that he is acting as if his sphere was a continent instead of a department constituting a very small portion of it, and that his ideas and operations are upon a scale that will involve enormous and useless expenditures, which can be very illy afforded. That such charges are, to an extent, true, we have good reason to believe. Gen. FREMONT'S antecedents are in a Southern direction. He incurred a very large debt in California for the Government, which, after a great deal of wrangling, was paid. The transaction, however, no way involved his personal honor. Now that his actions are on a much grander scale, this tendency may expand to similar proportions.

Another charge against Gen. FREMONT is, that while apparently setting his face against jobbing and jobbers, he is really in the hands of the latter, who are turning his peculiar temperament to their own account. This may be probable, although the cry may be prompted by no good motive. It is hardly possible that a General who assumes the functions of Quartermaster or Commissary-General, should not fall into the hands of sharpers, who are all the more persevering and adroit from the removal of all legal restraints to their peculations.

It is also complained that Gen. FREMONT maintains a state quite inconsistent with the republican notions of the people, and equally so with his popularity and usefulness: that he affects a style of almost oriental magnificence, and can only be reached through a long and tortuous ceremony; that persons who should have instant audience have to wait for days in his ante-room before admitted to his presence, which in numerous instances is never reached at all. We know how common it is for persons in superior positions to caricature the personal weaknesses of their superiors, and how little attention such things deserve, but the personal bearing and state adopted by Gen. FREMONT proceed, it is feared, from something deeper than harmless foibles, and may seriously interfere with his usefulness. We are not discussing whether the universal feeling of equality in this country is good or bad. It exists, and constitutes one of the great difficulties to personal popularity in the Army. Next to military qualities, the great requisite of a successful General is a wide experience in civil affairs. Indeed, such experience is absolutely indispensable to the highest usefulness. Gen. FREMONT has had no such training, and will probably suffer greatly for the want of it.

Another complaint urged is the predominance of the foreign *personelle* in those that immediately surround him. We believe those he has selected for more intimate relationship, are men of real capacity and enthusiastic for the prosecution. A complaint like this can be easily remedied. The alleged cause may not exist. The fusion of all our nationalities in a common cause and object has been one of the gratifying features of the present contest, and should be strictly preserved.

Another allegation is the mismanagement of Missouri. We can only state this charge, as a person must be on the ground to form anything like a correct opinion. It certainly appears strange that, with the immense force at command, order could not long before this have been more fully restored in many portions of the State. Gen. FREMONT is said to be too intent upon his Southern expedition to give proper thought or care to Missouri. We have had a good many misfortunes there, but from whose fault we do not pretend to say.

We have thus stated at some length the differences alleged to exist between Gen. FREMONT and the Administration, for which, we presume, there is some foundation—how much, we do not pretend to say. Whatever they may be, we have the satisfaction of knowing they will be considered in a manner as favorable as possible to the General, from a strong personal bias towards him. All that the public will demand will be a prompt hearing and an equally prompt action. If the charges are unfounded, Gen. FREMONT should not be allowed to rest a moment under them. We cannot afford to have confidence in him or in his usefulness, impaired in the slightest degree without good cause. If founded on fact, the crowning advantage gained by calling a right man to the right place in Eastern Virginia, should be our warrant for an equally summary proceeding in Missouri.

Our Commercial Independence.

The extraordinary exhibit presented by the records of the commerce of the Port of New-York for the first eight months of the year, is but the legitimate evidence of the financial or material condition of the country. In this period we have been subjected to the severest test a nation can undergo, with a most triumphant result, without the least warning or preparation. With the trade of nearly one-half of our country a blank, we found ourselves, when the day of reckoning came, the creditor nation of the world. Our complete commercial independence is owing to the fact that the world must have what we produce in agriculture, while we can easily dispense with whatever other countries produce, either in agriculture or in the arts. None of the nations of Eastern Europe regularly raise a sufficient supply of food—Great Britain never. The United States is their granary, for the reason that, from the cheapness of production, they can undersell all other nations. We have the advantage of cheap soil, which has been accumulating fertility since the creation, and avenues for moving its crops to market vastly superior to that of any other nation. The natural fertility of our soil is an estate really exceeding in value the wealth possessed by any other country in the world. In some portions of the country, the same crop has been produced on the same soil a half century in succession, with hardly a perceptible diminution in the yield. The vast prairies of Illinois are planted year after year, without the least evidence of an exhausted strength. They are a placer infinitely richer than the mines of California. Their products count by hundreds of millions of bushels. The cost of producing Indian Corn on them will hardly exceed ten cents the bushel; that of Wheat not more than fifty. Illinois is only a good specimen of the West, and does not excel many other States in wheat. They are all so fertile that in breadstuffs and provisions they are the favored spot of the world, and can always drive a competitor out of the markets of Western Europe, by underselling him at a profit. The production of food is the specialty of our people, just as the production of iron is that of England, wines and silks of France, and sugar of the fervid regions of the tropics. We might as well attempt to rival other nations, whose superiority depends upon natural gifts not possessed by ourselves, as for them to take from us the superiority in cheapness of food.

European nations can never throw off their dependence upon us, although we can readily discharge ours upon them. But food is not our only specialty. We are, from natural adaptation, the great producers of tobacco, the use of which is almost as universal as that of food. We excel the world in cotton The latter is now under a temporary cloud which will ere long give place to fair weather. The crop is raised, and we shall soon show how it can be sent to market—not to support rebellion, but to contribute, as it has done, to the general wealth. But this is not an essential to our commercial superiority. Food and tobacco remain, for which there is an insatiable market. The export of these has been on a scale so vast that in the absence of cotton, the exports of the port of New-York alone for the present year, exclusive of specie, from Jan. 1, exceed those of last year by nearly $30,000,000. This excess has been more than returned to us in gold; as our imports have fallen off in the eight months $80,000,000. We have stopped buying French wines and silks, and English cottons and iron, from the very fact that we can dispense with the former, as luxuries, and manufacture the latter. Bul food must be had by foreigners in the same measure as formerly, for which gold and silver must be largely paid, instead of cargoes of merchandise. We can very nearly suspend our foreign purchases, while foreigners must continue the full measure of their importations from us.

This is all very plain, from Custom-house returns, without other proofs; but these coincide exactly with and support the fact. When the war broke out, we had something better to do than to sport foreign gewgaws or luxuries, and desired our balances to be remitted in *specie*, of which a steady stream has constantly set in from every commercial country.

This gives us all the money we need for the maintenance of our Government, which our ill-wishers, who, we are sorry to say, are of our own stock, have been trying to convince themselves, as well as us, was completely beggared. The data which we presented, a day or two since, will give no small supply of food for reflection and digestion. Our condition, as irrefutably established by facts, will be a hard nut for prejudice and ill-will to crack. The earnings of the great lines of improvement particularly identified with the internal trade of the country exceed 13 per cent. those of last year. We have, since January, increased our specie reserve some $60,000,000. The coming year promises to go on in the same way. We shall manufacture the greater portion of the merchandise we have been accustomed to import. It is established that other nations will need every bushel of grain, and hogshead of tobacco, and bale of cotton, we can spare. A considerable portion of their value must be returned to us, as it has been for a few months past, in gold.

Such is the extraordinary result brought out by the war—a result exactly opposite to that predicted. The erroneous conclusions have arisen from the fact that the premises as well as the conclusions were borrowed from the experience of other countries, which differ almost entirely from our own. Such is the area of our country, and variety of its resources and climate, that the facilities for manufacturing equal those of any other country in the world. We combine a continent complete in itself, while other nations, by accident or force, are limited to a small number of products. We have a virgin soil, which produces abundantly without the elaborate culture necessary in the old world. It is easy to see these things, now that the war has presented them in bold relief: they have long been palpable to ourselves, they will soon be to foreigners.

Neutrality with a Vengeance.

The privateer *Sumter*, after leading us a chase as adventurous as that of the Flying Dutchman, turns up at length at Trinidad. She had turned up previously at various other places. Thus we have news of her appearance at a Venezuelan port—Puerto Cabello—on the 27th of July, whither she came bringing a prize schooner and sent officers on shore to ask permission of the authorities to be allowed to sell the said prize at public auction. After taking some time to deliberate over the matter, the answer was returned that the authorities had decided to preserve a strict neutrality, and could, therefore, only give her an asylum for twenty-four hours, when she must leave. A fortnight after she turns up at Surinam. Surinam, everybody knows, is a Dutch possession. The Dutch have made no pompous proclamation of neutrality. Nevertheless, on arriving at this Island and making a request for coal, of which the *Sumter* was then short, the Government refused to supply her. It is reported that she then threatened to fire upon the town—a threat which, however, she did not venture to execute, probably for the very good reason that the fort, menacingly near, would have blown the *Sumter* out of the water.

Repulsed at a Venezuelan and a Dutch harbor, the coal-pinched pirate betook herself to the British island of Trinidad. And it is now known that, notwithstanding the assurances given to our Government by the British authorities that no war vessel of the so-called Confederate States would be allowed to remain in the ports of British islands more than twenty-four hours, the *Sumter* lay at Port Spain for *seven days!* Her officers, moreover, were received with marked attention by the merchants and the inhabitants, and although the authorities declined to give them an official recognition, there was no obstacle interposed to her supplying herself with coal, powder, weapons and stores, the Queen's proclamation of neutrality notwithstanding. As the officers had an abundant supply of money, plundered from captured vessels, they were received with open arms, and, curiously enough, it was left to the free blacks of the island to render a piece of poetic justice to the pirates, whom they followed round with threats and curses, pelting them with mud. On the strength of the supplies thus obtained at a British port, the *Sumter* was able to renew her piratical work, and shortly after she is reported to have captured four American ships, fully laden, which had just quitted Trinidad, and were bound to Northern States!

To complete this picture of English neutrality we should add the brisk game of running the blockade, which is carried on by vessels from the British provinces. It will be remembered that of the four vessels that were entrapped last week at Hatteras Inlet, two proved to be from Nova Scotia. These craft, laden with cargoes of cloth, iron, steel, shoes, &c., entered the Inlet under the impression that it was still in the hands of the rebels, and it is evident from letters that were found in the possession of the Captains that illicit trade with Southern ports is carried on to an enormous extent from ports in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. A score of instances of the kind have recently been made public, and many are the devices that have to be resorted to in this profitable business. Among these was the case of the schooner *Aigburth*, lately before the Prize Commissioners. It appeared that she cleared from Matanzas for St. Johns, New-Brunswick, and was found a few miles from the port of St. John's, Florida—(where it was proved she could not have been driven)—the evident intention having been to run the blockade under the plea of a misapprehension concerning the particular St. John's for which she had cleared. It seems also that since this traffic has proved so remunerative, the good people of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick have become ardent Secessionists, and are able to gratify at once their conscience and their love of cash by thus rendering aid and comfort to the enemy.

We have no doubt that the Secretary of State has already made these gross violations of neutrality the subject-matter of a resolute protest to the British Government. There are two results which may follow this. If the British Government seriously wishes to give practical effect to the proclamation of neutrality, such instructions will be sent to the colonial authorities as will make a rigid compliance therewith imperative. But if the British Government adopt the notions of international morality which have lately been propounded by the leading English journal, there will be profuse professions of regret at the occurrence, a show of rebuke to the colonial authorities, and there will be no more violations of neutrality—till the next one.

The Indian Allies of Secession.

The destiny that has hunted the Aboriginal tribes of this country to their destruction, will not be retarded by the fact that some of those still remaining have been induced to engage in a war against the Government that has protected them. Above and beyond the infamy which must rest upon the rebel States on account of the employment of such allies, is the heartless and cruel selfishness of imposing upon the ignorance and credulity of these savage people, of tempting them into a course that can only end in their extinction, however the present rebellion may terminate. Humanity is shocked at the employment of such barbarous instrumentalities in these enlightened times, as well as at the terrible recoil which must follow upon the Indians themselves when the war shall be over. From the first landing of white men upon this Continent, the Indian tribes have been moving back or perishing before the civilization they inaugurated. In all the New-England States there is not a single tribe left, and that they ever existed there, history and tradition alone inform us. Like the deer, the elk, the wolf, and the panther, they have disappeared as the fields advanced and the old forests were swept away. In New-York are the fragmentary remains of once powerful tribes that reckoned their warriors by thousands, decreasing in number every year, and becoming bleached and changed by the constant admixture of European blood.

The philanthropy of the American people long ago became aroused to the duty of saving, if possible, the aboriginal race from utter annihilation. Humanity, as well as justice, required that something should be done to stay the wave of destruction that was rolling in upon them with constantly-increasing power. To this end, they were removed from the temptations to indulgence in the vices incident to civilization, which they had not the moral power to resist, and which were wasting them with a relentless progress, to remote frontiers. Territories were assigned to them not only for hunting grounds fitted to their savage state, but for agricultural and other purposes, when they should have attained to the arts of tame life. These territories were guaranteed to them in perpetuity—schools were established and supported among them by the Government. Mechanics, and the ruder mechanic arts, were introduced at the national expense—liberal annuities were distributed to them to assist them in the matter of subsistence, while passing from barbarism to a rude civilization, which, however in advance of their former position, was as yet too crude to be self-sustaining—missionaries were sent among them to make them acquainted with and partakers of a faith which alone could change their decline into a career of progress and of hope.

Under the influence of these humane instrumentalities, the savage was fast changing into the civilized man. If the process of transformation was slow, it was still progressive, and he was moving onward in a course that promised, at least, to save his race from annihilation. But the tempter has been among them in a new shape. Some of the tribes thus fostered and protected have been seduced into revolt against their protectors. The madness of secession has reached even them,—and with war-paint and rifle, tomahawk and scalping-knife, they have joined the ranks of rebellion,—thus adding to the evils of the present strife, the barbarities of savage warfare.

Whichever side may finally triumph in this struggle, the Indians who have embarked in it will certainly perish. They will have forfeited the protection and the fostering care of the United States—the hands of the Government which has so liberally dispensed the means of salvation and progress, will withdraw its support. Even if the rebels shall finally succeed in establishing their independence, it will be after a wasting war that will have exhausted all their resources, leaving them too poor to afford such aid to their Indian allies as will be necessary to save them from extinction. Moreover, of all the States of the Union, those which are now in revolt have shown the least regard for the rights, such as they were, of the Indians. No others have hunted them with such relentlessness of purpose. There have been none whose lust for the acquisition of their hunting grounds has been so unscrupulous in the use of means for its gratification As it has been in the past, it will be in the future. Those who do not scruple to plunder one race of its liberties, will not hesitate about plundering another of its possessions. The lust of acquisition will be diverted towards the fertile regions assigned to the tribes by the humanity of the Government, and cupidity will find a way for its gratification. Even should no other be found, the law of the strongest will be resorted to. The tide of "Southern civilization" will sweep over the helpless Indians, first robbing them of their possessions, then enslaving, and at last wiping them altogether from the face of the earth.

MORE DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM.—The letter from Mr. FREDERICK FOLLETT, which we publish to-day, has a clear, metalic ring that falls pleasantly on the ear. Though a Democrat of the straitest sort, the writer proves himself a patriot such as the country needs now. Unlike the partisan leaders who met at Syracuse on the 4th, he has been able to comprehend the fact that devotion to the country is of higher obligation than mere fealty to party, and that when the Union is imperiled, political associations, party affinities, all the prejudices and antagonisms growing out of conflicts over the dead issues of the past, should be forgotten in the higher duty of saving it from dismemberment. With Tammany attacking them in front and Mozart in the rear, while such Democrats as DICKINSON, TREMAIN, and FOLLETT, are thundering on either flank, we suspect the framers of the Syracuse resolutions will begin to think they may have mistaken the sentiment of the Democratic masses.

We also give place this morning to a letter in which Mr. EUGENE CASSERLY, an influential citizen of California, for many years associated in the leadership of the Democratic Party in that State, declares his determination to sustain the Government against all rebels and traitors. The duty of foreign-born as well as of native citizens is well defined by Mr. CASSERLY, who, we need hardly say, is an immigrant from Ireland. The effect of so manly and patriotic an appeal must be important upon the approaching election in California.

Falling Off in Immigration.

There has been a decrease of over 21,000 in the number of European immigrants who have arrived at the port of New-York to the present date this year, as compared with the arrivals to the corresponding date of 1860,—the figures being: in 1861, to the 18th inst., 56,466; in 1860, to the same period, 77,526. Nearly two-thirds (or 13,000) of this falling-off is in the Irish element alone—the Germans running behind their number of last year only some 3,000 souls. Up to the month of May the Irish emigration was considerably *greater* than it was to the same time last year, and bade fair then speedily to attain to something like the volume it reached in the Celtic flood-tide of 1857, and it is since that month that the great decrease, as compared with last year's arrivals, has taken place. At present the stream of humanity hitherward from Ireland is almost completely dried up. This may be due, in a partial degree, directly to the political perturbations; but it is undoubtedly owing much more to the scanty demand for labor, and to the doleful accounts doubtless sent home by the thousands of Irish laborers, railroaders, servant maids, &c., who have been thrown out of employment by the stagnation of business, the stoppage of public enterprises, and the collapse of incomes. In regard to the heavy arrival of German immigrants at this port, it must be borne in mind that there has been diverted hitherward by the blockade the whole of the large continental immigration which formerly entered the Mississippi Valley by way of New-Orleans and other Southern ports—so that the probabilities are, that, taking the whole country, there has been quite as great a falling off in the Teutonic as in the Celtic migratory element.

A considerable number of British families, it appears, dissatisfied with the prospects ahead, have returned to their native country, and some have gone over to settle in the adjoining provinces; but the number is trifling—nothing like as great as has been represented in English newspapers, and not likely now to materially increase. Some of the Canadian journals, we notice, are congratulating themselves that the large emigration of young men from the provinces to "the States," which has been going on for a quarter of a century, is entirely stopped, and that they are now beginning to return to their peaceful but dreary birth-places.

Although immigration *to* the United States has thus received a sudden and severe check the emigration *from* Europe is greater this year than ever—one or two extraordinary seasons excepted. Canada has received nearly 10,000 more settlers from abroad this year than she did to the same time last year; and the better classes of British emigrants have also gone in large numbers to Australia. The Scotch emigration (which has virtually stopped of late to this country) has been heavy to Queensland, Tasmania, and other colonies Great inducements are held out to settlers in these colonies; and the British Government also—mournfully believing, it seems, that the great Republic is henceforth to be numbered among the lost Pleiades—is doing all in its power to turn the tide of emigration away from this country to its own vast, undeveloped possessions. For this purpose our political troubles are adroitly used, not only with the migratory population of the British isles, but abroad. Large numbers of hardy, industrious, peace-loving Norwegians, who would have been a rich acquisition to Minnesota Wisconsin, or Oregon, and who in turn would have been enriched there by the labor of a few years, have thus been induced this Summer to settle in the inhospitable valley of the Ottawa; and great efforts are being made to turn the farming and industrial immigration from the continent in the same direction next season The States of the Northwest, some of which owe half their growth and prosperity to foreign immigration, will find it for their interest to look after this matter in time. There is no reason, of course, why the emigration of farmers and artisans from Europe to our shores should be interrupted by the Southern war, though it last much longer than it is now likely to do. This country is not by any means as it is represented to them, one universal field of fighting and slaughter, nor, unless JEFF. DAVIS and the anarchists triumph, will it be. On the contrary, the greatest part and the wisest part of the European emigrants make their way to the rich farming regions of the free Northwest—hundreds, and, if you like, thousands of leagues distant from the northernmost echoes of any war likely to be waged from now until the time when men shall learn war no more. And in these fertile, peaceful regions, there is room and welcome for untold millions of industrious settlers.

ALLOTMENT TICKETS.—The War Department has made the necessary orders to carry out the Act of Congress relative to allotments of pay. Hereafter the recruit, upon enrolling his name, has only to designate what proportion of his monthly stipend shall be given to his family, to have the necessary minute made, and the sum paid regularly. The step is an important one. Large numbers of very desirable men have turned away from the recruiting station, because the officer could give them no assurance as to provision for their families while they are absent on duty. Such assurance can now be had. It will be no difficult business for the families of needy volunteers, to obtain advances from friends and the charitable, on the strength of the allotment ticket, so that the means of support may be made available from the very day the recruit has entered the ranks. If some organization, with small capital, could be framed for the purpose of saving the holders of such tickets from extortion and oppressive discounts, a still heavier weight of anxiety would be taken from the mind of the volunteer, and another inducement offered to enlistments.

CREDITABLE TO CONNECTICUT.—Connecticut is rapidly filling up three regiments in addition to her regular quota; but, in reference to them, the New-Haven *Register* says they are not likely to be accepted. Why not? If Connecticut has three regiments ready to-day, they should not be postponed in favor of the three regiments from New-York, that may be ready next week or next month.

UNION MEETING AT FIFTH WARD HOTEL.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

OUR ABILITY TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

There was a large meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, called for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiment of the residents of the lower Wards in relation to the present state of the country. The meeting was unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the crushing out of rebellion. The Chair was occupied by School Comissioner W. B. Eager, and Mr. J. H. Cantrell acted as Secretary. The principal speech was made by Gen. Walbridge, who was received with great enthusiasm, and when the applause which greeted his appearance had ceased he spoke in substance as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. H. Walbridge was then called upon, and proceeded at length to trace the history of the formation of the Federal Constitution, and the benefits it had already conferred, and also to investigate the alleged causes which are urged by those engaged in the present rebellion.

Those causes, said he, cannot exist in the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, for that measure has been legally executed in every Northern State, and in the extreme Southern States, where the rebellion originated, no slaves ever escape, and from the Border States the number of fugitives escaping during the last ten years is thirty-three per cent. less than in the decade from 1840 to 1850. It ought not to result from the structure of the Constitution, for that instrument guards with equal jealousy the rights and interests of each section of the Union; nor has any injustice taken place, from Federal legislation, on the rights of the South. Six months have but just elapsed since the entire Congress of the United States, without a single dissenting voice, passed a resolution recognizing the institution of Slavery as it exists in the States, and declaring they were willing to see the organic law so amended that it never could be changed in this particular. At the adoption of the Constitution, some of the States desired to annex a condition, that they might withdraw at pleasure from the Federal Union; but this authority was promptly denied, and when our own State suggested a desire to annex this condition, Mr. Madison wrote to Alexander Hamilton that such a conditional ratification was worse than a rejection. But if a State may secede, who shall pay the debts she aided to create? We gave $15,000,000 for Louisiana. Can she secede? We gave $10,000,000 for Texas. Can she secede? $5,000,000 for Florida. Can she or any of the balance secede? They may, and they have attempted it; but they will surely fail, until every loyal constitutionalist has formed with his own body a rampart, over which no rebel Secessionist can prevail until his feet first rests upon a patriot's grave. No, fellow-citizens; the normal condition of our country is Union. We are emphatically one people, speaking the same language, possessing similar forms of State Government, citizens by birth or adoption of free institutions, and sharing alike in the traditional glories which cluster around the formation of our constitutional fabric. We are and ought to be one and indivisible as a political community, in the temperate region of this hemisphere, as well by political as by natural and artificial causes. Our rivers, mountains, plains, lakes, canals and railroads are all constituent elements of one blended whole. The diversity of products growing out of a diversity of climate, soil and location, and the stern necessities under the laws of trade, calling for an exchange of commodites. A unity of interest, therefore, in all these relations of life, demands a unity of Government. I lay this down as a proposition, which the experience and observation of every man will verify, and which no transcendental vagaries of Government, whether nullification or secession, can successfully gainsay or controvert. Now, without any real or tangible wrongs to redress, we find a persistent, wicked and wide-spread insurrection, in formidable proportions, arrayed against the Constitutional Government of the Union; a Government the best ever conceded to man, framed by the wisdom of the fathers of the Revolution, after the melancholy experience in history of the early Republics. A Government, productive of the highest good, now drawn in peril by the most malign purposes, seeking to destroy, and substitute in place of it what? Some theoretical league, possessing no cohesion nor unity, to be separated and broken up, at the first caprice, or to sink in the estimation of the people at home, and to be the contempt of the world abroad. The weakness and imbecility of such systems have been demonstrated in almost every age. Our own experience proves it. Under the articles of confederation, the Union then fell to pieces from inherent weakness, and was found unfitted after a fair trial for the purposes for which it had been established. With eleven States in open revolt, their rebel soldiery within a day's march of the Capital, their treasonable banner discernible from the Presidential mansion, there is still no occasion for unnecessary alarm; though the necessities of the case demand the uncompromising and heroic exertions of every loyal citizen, to give complete triumph to the great principles of Republican Government. When we contemplate our resources, our numbers, and the cause in which we are engaged, we cannot but believe that the Government has the power, and the loyal American people the will, to demonstrate to the world that it has the capacity for indefinite duration. Cannot a Government and people capable of resisting any foreign aggression, however formidable, subdue and quell a wicked and infamous conspiracy among a portion of their own citizens? We believe they can, and we never intend to be driven from this position until this rebellion is thoroughly put down, and the old American flag floats again over every portion of the present revolted territory. The nations of Europe are witnesses of the struggle, and anxiously awaiting the result. It involves the whole problem of Constitutional Representative Government, and for all time. Let us estimate the resources at our control, and the prodigious growth of free institutions on this Continent since our ancestors laid broad and deep the foundations of our expanding Republic. In the year 1701, only one hundred and sixty years ago, the entire population in the then eleven colonies was but two hundred and sixty-two thousand souls. In 1749 Georgia and Delaware were added, and the number of inhabitants in the whole was one million and forty-six thousand. In 1775, at the breaking out of the Revolution, the Thirteen Colonies had increased to two millions three hundred and three thousand whites and half a million of slaves, in all not quite three millions combined. Upon a principle that lay at the basis of freedom, the issue between the Colonies and the mother country was then made by this small population, without estimating the cost, and the seven years' struggle of the Revolution began. The close of the conflict found the American Colonies in debt one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars, according to the valuation of money in that day, which, in view of the great decrease in value of the precious metals since that period, by the enormous products of the gold discoveries since made and developed, would be equal, according to the present relative value of money, to $270,000,000, or nearly forty millions annually, and in the annual ratio of over seventeen dollars to each white individual. The debt which Great Britain contracted by that war was $550,000,000, which she sunk in the vain effort to destroy the rapidly developing forms of free government. Now, by the benign workings of the Constitutional Government of the Union the annual tax upon every individual in the United States is less than two dollars each, upon the basis of our peace establishment of sixty-five millions per annum, or but three dollars per individual if our ordinary expenditures should attain ninety millions per annum; and with prudence and economy the expenses of the Government may be kept within the former sum—Congress, a couple of years since, having expressed the popular will for a reduction of our expenditures to fifty millions per annum. Now, what is our capacity to defray the augmented expenses necessarily growing out of the rebellion, and let us see if we are not abundantly able to prosecute this conflict till treason is annihilated, the Federal authority everywhere reëstablished throughout our territorial limits, and the Constitution again the shield and protection of the loyal American people, between the Gulf of Mexico and the great Northern lakes, and between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The present peace establishment of England and France, respectively, may be set down at an annual cost of $350,000,000—England, with a population of 29,000,000, and France, with a population of 36,000,000, or about $12 apiece for each individual in England, and $10 each in France. This is the cost of the peace establishment of the two great Western Powers that at this time control the policy of Europe. Now we have the recent estimate of the enlightened Secretary of the Treasury that the value of property, real and personal, in the Union, is sixteen thousand millions of dollars, of which the loyal Union Stater have eleven thousand millions, the surplus earnings of the latter being estimated annually at $400,000,000. The same responsible authority estimates the year's cost of the rebellion to us as not exceeding the cost of the ordinary annual peace expenditures of either France or England. Should the expenditure, however, reach the aggregate of one thousand millions of dollars in quelling the rebellion, three years of taxation, according to the peace-scale of the Western Powers, would clear off the entire debt. The United States, thus standing upon an unshaken basis, need apprehend no disastrous result, while she makes a vigorous, energetic and determined effort to assert the supremacy of the Federal laws. The present debt of Great Britain is four thousand millions of dollars; that of France, perhaps nearly half the amount. In England, no new lands are added to her agricultural territory, nor any new cities built. She resorts to fertilizing processes and improvements in agriculture to extort a larger production from the earth, whilst her teeming population are crowded into still more limited quarters. With us, the immense extent of our territory opens continually new avenues to industry in all the departments of life. New farms are added every year to the wealth of the country, and new cities spring up, near coal fields, in iron and copper regions, where improved machinery is in rapid motion, in advancing the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the country, and adding to the wealth of the Republic.

The domestic trade of the country approaches thousand millions annually, Lake trade and all, whilst the value of the steamers in the Mississippi and its tributaries may be estimated at seventy five millions, with a fleet of two thousand steam vessels, twice the steam tonnage of England, and equal to that owned in all other parts of the globe. With such resources the debt incident to this wicked rebellion is not to be considered as grounds of hesitation or delay. The direct taxation of the country will become less burdensome, as we are able to leave a large portion of the extraordinary debt resulting from the rebellion to those who shall come after us, and the complete character of the security, the pledged faith of the Government, with most liberal rate of interest, will in all probability, as it is now doing, bring out the unemployed and hoarded gold of the country, and be found the most satisfactory investment. The direct tax upon the country is now increased beyond what it will be at future periods. The economy and judgment of our merchants have restricted many of their foreign orders to the smallest proportions, looking to the more limited demand by our domestic disturbance, and the closing of the ports of the refractory States has excluded our revenue supplies from imports heretofore collected there. As these restrictions are removed trade will not only resume its usual channels, but seek out additional avenues after the triumph of our cause, and the consequent restoration of peace will pour augmented supplies into the Treasury from imports, necessarily diminishing direct taxation. Our imports this present year, it is fair to estimate, will be at least one hundred millions less than even last year, and our exports from the loyal States at least fifty millions greater, exclusive of specie. The balance of foreign trade thus usually against us, will be largely in our favor, and the demand for breadstuffs consequent upon a partial failure of the grain crops in England and France, will still further augment the resources of the North in quelling this rebellion. At no former period in our history has there been presented by the purchase of Government securities an opportunity equal to an interest in the present Government loan, for a large and certain return for the use of money now offered to every humble individual, as well as to the largest capitalists or the wealthiest moneyed corporation. The country, once relieved from the pressure of moneyed necessities resulting from the rebellion, the public securities will advance to the enormous premiums they attained after the Mexican War, and prior to the present domestic disturbance, ranging from 18 to 20 per cent. above par even for ordinary six per cents. Fellow-citizens, the path of duty is plain. Forgetting all local and personal considerations, we should rally to the rescue of the country, its violated rights and threatened liberties. In our day, and by the men of this age, is the question of the permanency of constitutional free Government to be decided. If we are untrue to our trust, or falter in the present hour, accumulated misfortunes and ruin will gather upon and around us, and the generations that are to follow. If we succeed, as succeed we must, for our cause is just, we shall once again present the invigorating spectacle of a free and united people, under a clearly defined, well regulated Government, prosperous beyond example in the history of our race.

During the delivery of the above, the General was otten interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded, the thanks of the meeting were voted unanimously to the speaker, and, after three rousing cheers for him, and three more and a "tiger" for the Union the meeting adjourned.

UNION MEETING IN THE THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the Third Ward Union Association, held at No. 272 Greenwich-street, on the evening of the 19th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Government of the United States is assailed by armed traitors, and the Union and the Constitution imperiled thereby,

Resolved, That in this hour of our country's peril, it becomes us, the electors of the Third Ward of the City of New-York, to disregard all party ties, and like patriots to uphold the Government, the Constitution and laws.

Resolved, therefore, That we heartily indorse the Union ticket nominated at Syracuse by the People's and Republican Conventions, headed by that eminent patriot, D. S. Dickinson. Believing it to represent the wishes of the people of the Empire State, we hereby pledge ourselves to give it our united support.

Resolved, That until this rebellion against this most beneficent Government is entirely suppressed, and the rebel States are brought back to their loyalty, we pledge ourselves to know no party platform save the Constitution, the Union and the Laws.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Association: James English, (Dem.) Chairman; Sheridan Shook, (Rep.) Vice-Chairman; James McClusky, (Dem.) Treasurer; John M. Costa, (Rep.) Secretary.

Adjourned to Tuesday night, Sept. 24.

UNION MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, irrespective of party, was held at Broadway Hall last night, when the following permanent organization was effected favorable to the Union Ticket adopted at Syracuse, and to the vigorous prosecution of the war to perpetuate the Union: President, A. V. Stout, Dem.; Vice-Presidents, Garret L. Schuyler, Rep., Henry W. Davids, Union, Richard F. Carman, Dem.; Executive Committee composed of one from each Election District in the Ward, and also a Committee on Resolutions were appointed. The membership was divided equitably among the political parties represented. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening next at the same place.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN CITY POLITICS.

We have published two notices of meetings held at the St. Nicholas Hotel by prominent merchants and business men, having in view the Union of all parties in the coming election to nominate candidates for City and County offices, without regard to party, and with sole reference to their honesty, capability and fitness for office. Since this movement originated another organization has arisen, purporting to have the same objects in view, and their first general meeting was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening. About two hundred gentlemen were present, comprising a large number of prominent merchants and business men, and no very small sprinkling of politicians. Ex-Mayor Tiemann was elected Chairman, and a Committee was appointed, of which Ex-Judge Pierrepont was Chairman, to draft resolutions. During the absence of the Committee speeches were made upon National and City matters, the war, &c., by P. M. Wetmore, Esq., Hon. A. Wakeman, Ex-Alderman Murphy, Richard B. Connolly and others—all containing patriotic sentiments, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and favoring a union of all parties in aid of the General Government, and for the nomination of fit men for City offices.

On the return of the Committee they presented a series of resolutions, similar to those adopted at the meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and in conformity with the sentiments uttered by the speakers. They also recommended the appointment of about fifty prominent citizens, of all parties—whose names were given in the report—as a Committee to consult with the citizens of the various Wards, and nominate candidates, irrespective of party, for all the City and County Offices at the coming election. The resolutions, and the names of those constituting the Committee, were unanimously adopted, and on motion the Committee were instructed to make a report at the next meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute on the second Tuesday in October.

A Glance at the Fall Fashions.

The apathy with regard to fashions which seems to have fastened upon those who ususually at this time of the year are so deeply interested in its changes, has caused the accustomed "Opening Day" to be postponed indefinitely, if indeed it be observed at all.

Its propriety is emphatically ignored by sundry prominent *modistes*, upon various grounds. One grandly exclusive madame shrugged her lace beclouded shoulders, as she gave for her reason, "It is not good for bring so many lady togeter at once."

Another gave in very plain English her reason for not making a grand display on one particular day, by speaking in a "burnt child" sort of a way of past experience: "You go to the expense of importing all sorts of novelties; then you throw open your doors for all the milliners in town to walk in and get your styles! Another thing, my customers don't want to be trying on hats before Tom, Dick and Harry." We could but approve the taste of her customers in this respect, and were as nearly as possible convinced of the infelicity of "openings," when, lo! a clincher cometh—"You see," spoke a Saxon dame, as she sat enthroned 'mid the luxurious appointments of her parlors, "Times are vastly changed from what they were when Madame —— and Miss —— were known to receive their package of Paris novelties *once a season* by the sailing packets, and everybody went like a flock of sheep by whatever they laid down as the style. *Now* we have steamers, and new arrivals constantly, and American ladies consult their complexions and their own style more than the fashions, and must have everything to suit *that*, and you see we milliners must meet them by getting up a different article for each one. Why Mrs. Smith would be *furious* if you should offer her a hat like Mrs. Brown's." So it is that the quiet advertisement now and then, or the sending around of the insinuating circular has, with many, taken the place of "opening day."

Stepping aside from Broadway, where brilliant shop-windows expose at a glance what promises within, we peep into the more exclusive domains, where find their way the latest and most *rêcherché* adornments. The most elegant French dresses we saw were not gored, but very full in the skirt, and joined to the waist in piles of plaits at the hips, the front and back of the waist and skirt being cut in one piece. In heavy material, however, such as velvet, cloth and very thick silk, gored robes will be worn relieved at the seams with quilting, piping or plaiting of some bright, contrasting color. This trimming will commence broad round the bottom of the skirt, and will follow up each seam as it ascends, being graduated narrower toward the waist.

Small flounces, in groups of three, will be a popular trimming for dresses of thinner material. Little change has occurred in the shape of the sleeve—they still being finished with a small cap and cuff, opened or loose at the wrist, as the wearer may desire. The only noticeable change is the richness of the sleeve trimming, in embroidery of silk worsted or cotton, which is employed as a finish to other trimming, or is the sole adornment. The small cape of the Summer is enlarged, and made perfectly round back and front.

The corsage, in all except evening dresses, is very high and finished at the throat with a tiny collar and small bow, with ends edged with black lace.

The "Garibaldi Jacket" will assert itself a favorite with all economical ladies, as it has the advantage of being suitable to wear with skirts whose associate body has become a thing of the past. It is made in red, white and blue flannel, and is gathered full into a band at the neck as well as at the waist, which will make it a redeeming feature to many a lean form, while to plump shoulders it will be *de-trop*. The neck is finished with a small collar, and the sleeve closed into a band, or left open with a reversed cuff. About the waist or across the shoulders, at option of the wearer, belongs a scarf one-eighth of a yard in width and about two yards long, made of similar material with the jacket.

Cloaks will, in all cases, reach far down over the dress skirt; some we saw will envelop the figure entirely. The circular, in various modifications will prevail. The trimming will be velvet, in different widths, heavy box-plaiting of same material, and embroidery in silk or worsted. Madame Jaubert, opposite the New York Hotel, has just received a style called the "Paletot Imperial," which will be suitable for light cloth silk or merino. It is closed at the throat and neck with embroidered bands, and one deep frill of lace.

Brodie exposes two exquisite circulars, one of black cloth, trimmed with boxplaits of the same, and another of Zebra cloth, which, beside its graceful flow, is a curiosity of tasteful design in trimmings. The most striking feature is a beautiful imitation of embroidery, made by cutting gray cloth in form of flowers and sprigs, which, as it is seen against the dark brown color of the cloak, has the effect of the richest needlework. The hood is not so much in vogue for cloaks and mantles; as the heavy box plaits, by which the shoulder fit is secured, are richly ornamented, and have superseded its use in dress-cloaks, although for traveling and utility they will always be in demand.

In bonnets, the enlarged front is an acceptable change, but the masses of trimming piled up within and above the arch is stupendous. Plumes which once waved to the breeze only upon the outer works, and were considered no company for many-hued exotics, now fall gloomily over the brow of beauty, were not the shadow brightened by saucy knots of gay blossoms—all sorts of colors mixed up—for it seems the "red, white and blue" has reconciled our eyes to forbidden contrasts.

Some hats there are which to be sure are above criticism, and persuade one that millinery has taken its place among the fine arts. Two specimens of such we were shown by Madame F——, of Great Jones-street. First was a white tulle front, with a plissé of green velvet around the edge,—over the crown a scarf of black lace falling gracefully on each side, which is fastened in the centre with a tuft of shaded green plumes. The face trimming consists of light blond tabs across the top, with a wreath very high in the centre of garnet-colored corcopsis.

Another is a delicate shade of drab velvet covered plain; a broad band of rose-du-roi velvet encircles the crown, and comes down straight into the cape; a very rich plume of the same color crosses the forehead and falls on the outside. A bow of rose-du-roi velvet fastens the plume, in the centre of which gleams an ornament of marcasite.

The regular Fall Opening, should it take place in force, will not be before the last of the present month, as buyers are not yet returned from their Summer jaunting, and those generous bill makers, the Southern and Western ladies, do not throng our hotels and shops as formerly.

The brilliant goods, however the times may be, will not long await notice, and that not merely passing, for one must be blind and deaf who can pass along our principal thoroughfares and not see on every hand unmistakable signs of unimpaired resources.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH APPROPRIATED FOR PORTRAITS OF EX-GOVERNORS SEYMOUR AND CLARK.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday. The Street Commissioner was directed to have the carriage-way of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company repaired at the expense of the Company. Mr. Ewen sent in his first official communication, as Deputy Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the condition of the Fourth-avenue pavement, stating that this subject properly belonged to the Croton Department. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for a portrait and frame of Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, and the same sum for a portrait of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark.

A report directing the Street Commissioner to proceed at once with the laying out of Mount Morris-square at Harlem, in accordance with the plans submitted by Mr. Buckhout, was after some discussion lost, but, being reconsidered, lies over. It involves an expenditure of over $30,000.

Nearly an hour was wasted by the Board in calling the Ayes and Noes on motions to adjourn.

The Board then proceeded with the regular business, and after referring one paper, another motion was made to adjourn and lost on ayes and noes, then another with the same result; another paper and a motion to adjourn; another report and a motion to adjourn, which was lost by a tie vote, the majority evidently getting tired; an unimportant paper was disposed of, and another motion was made to adjourn and lost. Some few general orders were disposed of, and the Board finally adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE TAX LEVY NOT CONFIRMED YET—A MINORITY REPORT FROM MR. BLUNT.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday to consider the Tax Levy, which at the last meeting Mr. Purdy assured members, he would press to a vote, but when the roll was called, Mr. Purdy's seat was found vacant. Mr. Blunt, however, presented a minority report on the proposed reduction of taxes, differing in every essential particular from that of his colleague, Mr. Ely. It was a lengthy document, and advanced the opinion, supported by copious extracts of law, that the Supervisors have no right to reduce the tax levy, unless by reducing the regular county appropriations; that they have no right to inquire or determine whether the City appropriations are necessary or judicious, but they must raise the amount specified by the Legislature; and that it was injudicious to ask the heads of Departments whether reductions could be made, because whether the whole of an appropriation should be expended or not, depended alone upon the Common Council, who directed the Departments. The report concluded by recommending the adoption of the ordinance previously submitted by the Comptroller, levying the tax as stated in the enacting clause of the act passed by the Legislature.

The report was only partially read, when, on motion of Mr. Tweed, further reading was dispensed with, and it was ordered to be printed in the *Transcript*. After a prolonged discussion upon the propriety of proceeding without the presence of the Chairman of the Committee on Annual Taxes, Mr. Purdy, further consideration of the subject was postponed until this day.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that in the report of the Special Committee on Reduction of Taxes, they had omitted to make provision for the deficiencies caused by abatement and remission of taxes, and that $309,117 02 will be required for that purpose. Referred to the Special Committee.

A veto was received from the Mayor on the resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase land, and erect a building for head-quarters out of surplus funds, because the appropriation for the purpose is not specified; and if the outlay proposed should be made, it would be an unauthorized perversion of the public money. Laid over ten days and printed.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CAPT. LOVELL RESIGNED, AND EDWARD EWEN APPOINTED—TROUBLE AND LAW SUITS IN PROSPECTIVE.

The extraordinary proceedings which have characterized the resignation of Capt. Mansfield Lovell, Deputy Street Commissioner, and the appointment by Capt. G. W. Smith, Street Commissioner, of Edward Ewen, Esq., at present Superintendent of Street improvements, which has just transpired, is likely to cause vexatious troubles and litigation in the Courts, the result being, as a matter of course, that the City will be called on to pay the costs of both sides. Mr. Ewen is particularly close-mouthed, desiring, as he says, not to complicate matters further than they now are by any expressions or declarations, which may affect the case when it shall come up for action. He, however, says that he knew nothing of Capt. Lovell's resignation or of his own appointment, until Monday, when a package was handed to him, containing Capt. Lovell's resignation, accepted by Capt. Smith, and his own appointment.

Mr. Ewen, after consultation with friends and with legal advisers, concluded to act temporarily, and had his bonds duly made out, and presented them for confirmation, and at the same time requested to be sworn in by the Mayor, to whom he exhibited the resignation of Capt. L., and his appointment. The Mayor courteously but decidedly refused to administer the oath, but Mr. Ewen declines to state the grounds of the refusal. The inference, however, is, that it is a question as to the legality of the appointment.

Mr. Ewen, acting under advice, went before Recorder Hoffman, in company with three Aldermen, who, after hearing the facts of the case, administered the oath to him as Deputy and acting Street Commissioner. Mr. Lovell has not been near the office since Thursday of last week.

Yesterday evening, at an early hour, Superintendent John A. Kennedy, anticipating that efforts might be made to take possession of the office, or in some way interfere with the transaction of business, sent a detachment of about twenty officers, who guarded the premises until the arrival of Mr. Ewen, when they were withdrawn at his request. Matters stand thus at present.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

From the regular weekly statistical report to the Commissioners yesterday, it appears that there remained in the various Institutions on the 7th inst., 8,229 inmates; admitted since, 2,310; making a total of 10,539. Of these, 2,312 had been sent to the Island or State Prison, discharged, or died, leaving at present 8,227 in charge of the Commission, which is a decrease of only two. The next regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board should be held next Thursday, but that being the general Fast day, some change will doubtless be made, to meet the occasion.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Duel with Broadswords—Gamblers and their Honor.—The sporting fraternity—they who, arrayed in fine apparel, stand musingly upon Broadway corners; whose hirsute appendages are of the longest and sleekest, and whose manners are more than Chesterfieldian—does not often allow itself to exhibit the vulgar excitement which marked it yesterday. The occasion of this disturbed equanimity, however, was excusable. Two of its members had fought a duel by the early morning light, and offended honor had been appeased. The weapons, broadswords, and the place, romantic and secluded—McComb's Dam, on the banks of the Harlem River. In the street your real gambler is ever taciturn upon professional topics, except to his colaborers, and where so important a thing as "a meeting" is concerned, involving unpleasant consequences to the participants, it is to be expected that he will be almost mute. Therefore, reticence was the rule yesterday, but from "another source" we obtained the story of the affair. The names of the principals are Bob Willis and Samuel Hyman. Willis keeps a *salon* at No. 540 Broadway; Hyman, who is recently from New-Orleans, acts as a decoy. A few evenings since a dispute arose between them respecting the way in which a "green one" had been "plucked." Hyman demanded of Willis that a large portion of the money should be restored, but Willis was not willing to make restitution to the extent which had been named. A challenge was the result, but from which our informant could not say. It was accepted, and the preliminaries having been arranged according to the code, the meeting occurred yesterday morning in presence of at least two dozen friends of the principals. The weapons were broad-swords or sabres, and both men are said to have fought bravely. Neither was over skillful, but Willis' impetuosity won him the victory. The contest was very brief—Hyman having received two wounds, one on the forearm and the other on the knee, which were sufficiently severe to disable him. He was immediately brought to his residence in a carriage, while the others returned to the City by different routes as quietly as possible. Willis escaped even a scratch. We have not heard that any attempt will be made to arrest him.

Forgery of Orders for Hardware.—Justice Quackenbush yesterday committed for examination upon a charge of forgery, a young Prussian named Charles Noack, who formerly was clerk in the establishment of Nathusius, Kugler & Morrison, hardware dealers, at No. 299 Bowery. For some time past the prisoner is alleged to have been forging the name of the firm in question to orders for hardware which were presented to Messrs. J. Russell & Co., who are also in the hardware business at No. 60 Beekman-street. Upon these orders, table cutlery, locks, and other articles, were delivered to the accused at various times, the aggregate value of the property being more than $200. Finally Noack's operations reached the ears of his late employers, who caused his arrest. It is said that he has obtained goods from other merchants by similar means.

The Investigation in the Case of Mary Dunlop.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday closed the inquest in the case of Mary Dunlop, the young Scotchwoman, who died last Sunday morning from the effects of having an abortion procured. A very large number of witnesses were examined, but not a fact came out tending to discover by whom the deceased had been seduced, nor where the medicines which had produced the mischief were obtained. The jury, therefore, with regard to the cause of death, adopted the opinion of Dr. Bouton, who made the *post mortem*, and declared that she had died from metro-peritonitis, supervening upon abortion, procured at the hands of some person unknown. Dr. Norval, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who attended the deceased a day or two before she died, was present at the inquest, and gave his testimony, which fully exculpated him from the suspicion of having acted unprofessionally in connection with the case.

Sad Death of an Old Physician.—Dr. D. Loring, who was well known several years since in this City as a physician of large practice, and holding a high social position, died rather suddenly, on Wednesday, in circumstances of destitution. Through misfortune he became reduced to the poor accommodations furnished by a tenement-house at No. 38 Sheriff-street, where for several years he gained a precarious living by prescribing for the poorest classes of the community. Recently, however, his health became very bad, and being unable to procure the comforts necessary to a person of his age and physical condition, he died of debility. He was over sixty years of age, and came to this City from Massachusetts, where, it is said, he has many relatives living. Coroner Jackman investigated the circumstances attending the case, and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts.

Movement Favoring Mr. A. V. Stout for Mayor.—At a meeting of the Sixteenth Ward A. V. S. Club, held at the house of the President, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, 1861, it was unanimously resolved by the members of the Club to use their utmost endeavors to procure the nomination of Andrew V. Stout, Esq., Ex-City Chamberlain, for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, at the coming election. A Committee of three was appointed to act with like Committee from the several Wards of the City, who are invited to communicate with this Club at as early a date as convenient, with a view of appointing a day for general meeting of the several Committees.

Cricket.—A grand match will be played on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st inst., on the St. George's ground at Hoboken, between eleven English players, chosen from the St. George's, New-York, East New-York and Queens County Clubs, and twenty-two Americans, chiefly selected from the crack fielders of the leading Base Ball Clubs. At the close of the cricket match, nine base ball players will play eighteen cricketers at base ball. The annual match between United States and Canada comes off at Hoboken on the St. George's ground on the 15th and 20th of October.

Fire in the New-Haven Railroad Depot.—About 11½ o'clock last night a fluid lamp exploded in a second-story room of the New-Haven Railroad building, corner of Franklin and Elm streets. Very little damage resulted to the contents of the room, but Peter H. Keelou, who had the lamp in his hand, was shockingly burned. He was taken to the Hospital. There was no necessity to ring the fire-bells, as the police of the Sixth Ward put out the fire. The firemen availed themselves of the occasion to start a fight, which Capt. Dowling suppressed in a twinkling.

Children for Iowa.—Quite a large company of boys and girls were yesterday sent from the Five Points House of Industry to Iowa City, in care of Rev. C. C. Townsend, of the House of Industry in that State, for homes in the vicinity. This course has been found necessary from the large increase in the number of children and destitute persons who apply at the Institution for aid. The children had long enjoyed the fostering care of that excellent Institution, and when they came to part from their friends, their grief was great.

The Case of the Cataline.—The counsel for the defendant, [illegible], was unable to attend yesterday before Justice Quackenbush, consequently the examination was not resumed. The hearing is now appointed for next Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

New-Jersey.

Collision Between Ferry-boats.—A violent collision occurred between one of the Pavonia-avenue ferry-boats and the *Paterson*, of the Hoboken line, early on Wednesday evening, by which the latter was badly damaged. The boats were crossing the river in opposite directions, and the bow of the Pavonia-avenue boat struck the wheel-house and crushed in the gentlemen's cabin, breaking into quite large timbers. There were but few passengers on board and no one was injured. It is stated that the engine of the Pavonia-avenue boat was not stopped until after the collision.

Drowned.—Coroner Johnsted, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of George F. Bradley, keeper of a saloon in Sixth-avenue, New-York, who was drowned in the cove near Atlantic Garden, by the accidental upsetting of his boat while fishing. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and leaves a family in New-York.

A Dangerous Place.—Yesterday afternoon, Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, issued a warrant for the arrest of C. F. Durant, for allowing a dangerous place to exist on the side-walk in front of his property in York-street, near Warren. It is not a year since a New-York lady fell into one of Mr. Durant's trap-holes on the side-walk and sustained a fracture of the leg.

Important Victory.—The State Fair just closed at Chicago, after the most thorough test, and upon the report of a most able Committee, from all parts of the State of Illinois, has awarded to the GROVER & BAKER Machine the first premium over all other Sewing Machines. All the leading machines were in competition.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Ladies from the Country.—Handsome Gaiter Boots at 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s.; with Boys, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Rich—Wells.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Dr. John B. Rich to Miss Emma Wells, all of this City.

Woodford—Jackson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, Walter O. Woodford to Rebecca Jackson, daughter of the late Nathan H. Jackson, all of this City.

Charters—Cornell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Mr. James Charters to Miss Charlotte L. Cornell, all of that city.

Willard—Platt.—At Trinity Church, on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. A. B. Caster, D. D., Ammiel J. Willard, of the City of New-York, to Cornelia, daughter of Zephaniah Platt, Esq.

Western—Hull.—In Sing Sing, on Thursday, Sept. 19, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Black, Benj. R. Western, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Isabella, daughter of Wm. Hull, Esq., of Claremont, near Sing Sing.

Morgan—Bartow.—At Christ Church, Pelham, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D., and Rev. H. E. Duncan, Rev. James H. Morgan to Clarina, daughter of Robert Bartow, Esq.

Mansfield—Langdon.—At Montpelier, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Mr. Lord, Charles F. Mansfield, A. M., Principal of the Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y., to Miss Lucy R. Langdon, daughter of James R. Langdon, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Buchanan.—In this City, suddenly, at his residence, No. 16 West 25th-st., Robert Stewart Buchanan, son of the late James Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul in this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Whitfield.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 19, George B., son of John W. and Fannie Whitfield, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 116 East 18th-st., on Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

Gahagan.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 18, Francis K., son of Thos. M. and Sarah Gahagan, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Portland-av., near Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Salter.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 19, Catherine Maria Salter, daughter of the late Thomas Salter, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

☞ Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Moore.—In Lowell, Mass., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., of consumption, Mary Jane Moore, (formerly Bagley,) wife of Edwin B. Moore, aged 36 years.

Her remains were interred yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery, funeral services having previously been performed at her late residence, No. 520 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Gibbs.—In Northampton, Fulton County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 7, at the residence of his brother, Wm. S. Gibbs, formerly merchant of New-York City, aged 32 years.

Vassar.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Sept. 16, Charles Vassar, in the 65th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 497.—Sept. 19, 1861.

68, 38, 61, 7, 22, 5, 51, 74, 54, 62, 8, 29, 36.

Kentucky, Class 498.—Sept. 19, 1861.

70, 71, 69, 73, 31, 41, 63, 22, 24, 8, 43, 72.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PUBLIC MEETING
TO SUPPORT
THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

Whereas, The following resolution, introduced by Hon George Geddes, of Onondaga, was adopted in the People's Union Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 10 and 11, 1861:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be requested to take the necessary action to procure the assembling of mass meetings of the people in the various Districts, for the ratification of the proceedings of this meeting, and for such further action as may be found necessary to the success of the ticket here nominated; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the Convention, from the City and County of New-York, that the people of New-York City be invited to meet in Cooper Institute, on **FRIDAY**, the 20th day of September, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to carry into effect the purposes of the People's Resolutions at Syracuse.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S Dickinson, New-York.
Hon. Lucius Robinson, New-York.
Hon. Washington Hunt, New-York.
Hon. Andrew Johnson, Tennessee.
Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania.
Governor Olden, New-Jersey.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Leslie Combs, Kentucky.
Hon. Thomas Francis Meagher.
Hon. A. S. Diven.
Col. John W. Forney.
Hon. Ira Harris.
Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Hon. Fred. A. Conkling.
Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Hon. Sam. A. Law.
Hon. Horatio Ballard.
Hon. Jno. B. Haskin.
Hon. William Duer.
Judge Henry V. Rogers.
Col. Joseph Hoxie.
Geo. D. Prentice, Kentucky.
Horace Greeley.
Erastus Brooks.
Henry J. Raymond.
Theodore E. Tomlinson
James T. Brady.
Wm. M. Evarts.
A. Oakey Hall.
Frederick Knapp.

By the Committee on State Nominations for the City and County of New-York, on behalf of the

Republican.	*Constitutional Union.*
A. J. H. DUGANNE,	F. A. TALLMADGE,
THOMAS S. BERRY.	JAMES BROOKS.

Democratic.

A. R. BRADFORD, JACOB VOORHEES.
F. A. TALLMADGE,
W. E. Frost, Sec'y. Chairman N. Y. Delegates.

GOLD-PLATED STUDS,
ONE DOLLAR A SET,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, English velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, druggets, oil cloths 1 to 8 yards wide, at great bargains. All goods guaranteed, no urging to buy. Particularly note No. 99 Bowery. Display in the spacious salesrooms.

EXTRAORDINARY FASHION MAGAZINE.—Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Fall number now ready. Brilliant novelties, splendid illustrations and reliable information, comprising the largest, latest, cheapest, best and most perfect and reliable Fashion Magazine ever published.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 392 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers

MILITARY.

UNION GREY CAVALRY TROOP.

Under this organization a number of gentlemen of this City have associated for the purpose of learning the United States drill of Cavalry Tactics, and of fitting themselves generally for the position of officers in the Army or on the Staff. They have obtained the voluntary services of officers of superior ability, and intend to perfect themselves in all the details of the service. They would be pleased to have unite with them other gentlemen of this City who take interest in the subject, and for such purpose they will meet at the office of S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt, No. 76 William-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, inst., at 3½ P. M., where any gentleman desirous of joining them may see the uniform and equipments, and learn all further particulars.

The following are some of the members:

Lorillard Spencer,
P. M. Lydig, Jr.,
Washington Murray,
David Lydig,
Leonard W. Jerome,
A. D. Le Fevre,
John Martin, Jr.,
J. A. McVicar,
Edward King,
Cambridge Livingston,
Henry W. Cooper,
Jeremiah Loder,
Theodore Roosevelt,
Lewis LaFarge,
Temple Prime,
Henry Clews,
James A. Roosevelt,
Craig W. Wadsworth,
George G. Kellog,
W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Frederick Wood,
Morris K. Jessup,
J. Cooper Lord,
Robert B. Roosevelt,

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

COL. WILLIAM NORTHEDGE.
Officers Head-quarters, Room No. 29 Cooper Union.

This Regiment is now in camp at Elm Park, Staten Island, has been duly accepted by the War Department, and is commanded by disciplined officers, who have seen service. The pay will be $13 per month, and a full bounty of $100.

Any suitable person who shall recruit men for this Regiment, previous to the 25th inst., and report to the Colonel by that date, shall be entitled to official position in the Regiment, as follows:

For recruiting 25 able-bodied men, Captain.
For recruiting 20 able-bodied men, First Lieutenant.
For recruiting 15 able-bodied men, Second Lieutenant.
For recruiting 10 able-bodied men, Orderly Sergeant.
For recruiting 8 able-bodied men, Sergeant.
For recruiting 4 able-bodied men, Corporal.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McHighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.
Head-quarters, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters. $2 bounty paid to each recruit.

FOR HON. E. D. BAKER'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT—In active service over four months, now in the advance post of the Potomac.

WANTED 100 MEN.

A bounty of $100 will be given to each recruit, who will be sent immediately to the head-quarters of the regiment. Good able-bodied men, wishing to enlist in this fine regiment, to sustain their country's honor, will immediately apply at the recruiting office, Nos. 584 and 586 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

Lieut. PETER HAGAN, Recruiting Officer.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp Sackett. Apply at No. 564 Broadway.

Lieut.-Col EGAN, Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., GARDES LAFAYETTE.—The only recruiting office of this regiment is located at Lafayette Hall. Recruits are provided with board and lodging as soon as sworn in and sent to join the regiment at least once a week. As the regiment is filling rapidly, early application will entitle the recruits to enter in companies of their choice.

P. A. GERDY, Recruiting Officer.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS CASH WILL be paid for twenty-five recruits for a regiment now in camp and under orders to march within ten days. Apply immediately to Capt. S., No. 82 Nassau-st., Office of the Corporation Attorney, from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.—EIGHT MEN wanted to complete a company in a first-class regiment. The above reward will be paid each recruit. Apply at the Recruiting Office No. 67 4th-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 1 Avenue D., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

NOTICE.

Post-Office, New-York, Sept. 18, 1861.

The new style of Government POSTAGE STAMPS is now ready, and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of

SIX DAYS

from the date of this notice, after which stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

DR. REYNOLDSON,

Magnetic Physician, No. 77 4th-av. Office hours, 9 to 5 P. M. A few patients can, on immediate application, be accommodated with board and residence, bath, &c. Acute cases cured promptly. The most inveterate, unless a vital organ is destroyed, may be surely restored by steady perseverance. Vacillation in a very serious case can place in jeopardy more valuable lives than his own.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' place; the best of City reference from where she has lived three years. Call for 2 days at No. 306 Atlantic-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who speaks both French and English; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, where she has served four years and a half. Call till suited at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability. Call for two days, between 9 and 4 o'clock, at No. 17 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has a year's City reference from her last place. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, for a very respectable and thoroughly experienced Protestant girl; is of very neat appearance, intelligent and reliable; references unexceptionable, and wages moderate. Inquire for MARIA, at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; one who understands taking care of an infant. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; good City reference. To be seen at her former employers, at No. 41 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as nurse and seamstress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a small private family, as housemaid or chambermaid. Apply at No. 218 East 14th-st., Room No. 1, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has four years' first-class reference from her last place; would like to go to the country or out West with a family; can do embroidery handsomely. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do plain cooking and wash and iron for a small, respectable family. Has the very best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 657 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; she is very kind and good to children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, middle door, 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A smart and capable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she is an excellent servant, and capable of giving the highest satisfaction: she lived a long time in her last place, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would be willing to take the entire charge of a laundry; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a well-recommended woman as chambermaid and assist in the fine washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 231 West 39th-st.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, desserts of all kinds; also, bread, bicuits in the best manner; has lived in this City for the last 16 years, and lived with the most respectable families; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts. She has excellent reference from her last place, where she lived some years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small family; understands her business perfectly; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country; will assist in the washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, who has lived with French and German; has no objection, if required, to assist in washing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; can give the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION. BY A cook who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private boarding-house. Has no objection to go out by the day. Best of City reference. Apply at 120 East 25th-st., basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 18 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands French and American cooking, meats, game, soups, jellies and pastry. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 334 1st-av., near 20th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, in a small, private family, as cook. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable steady Protestant young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork and assist with the washing; understands their business well, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 85 15th-st., near 3d-av., first floor up stairs, for two days. N. B.—Will be found willing and obliging.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS ARE WANTED for a few excellent servants, such as cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, waiter-girls and general housework servants, who are highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies, and in consequence of the dull times are willing to live at very low wages. Families in want of really respectable and first-class servants, at reduced wages, will be pleased by calling at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing of a small family; understands all kinds of cooking; can make good bread, biscuit, waffles and muffins; has lived with the best families in the City; will go at moderate wages. Call for two days at No. 89 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 3d-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do housework for a small family; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in the City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid; has been six years in this country, during that period has had only two places, (three years in each;) will be found a useful domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Water-st., Brooklyn, corner Main-st., in the clothing store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuits, or would do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East Houston, near Mott-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress or to do general housework. She is a first-rate cook, and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron, or cook alone, in a private family; is a first-rate cook: understands English and American styles. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 13, 3d floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, with good City reference, as good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Leroy-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework in a small private family; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply to No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; can give City reference; to be seen for two days. Call at No. 435 3d-av., one stairs up.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at 107 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DEsires a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for three days at 132 Tillary, corner of Duffield-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted by two well-disposed, trustworthy young women, with the best of references, a situation in City or country, separate or together—one a good cook and baker, an excellent laundress; the other, a neat girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. They are first-class domestics; wages, $7 and $6 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook and is a most excellent washer and ironer; has good references where she is known for seven years. Apply at 48th-st., first cottage east of 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AED IRONER.—AN experienced Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; the best of references given in regard to character and qualifications. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 196 East 17th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EDUCAtion and experience would like to take charge of a gentleman's establishment or first-class boarding-house, or instruct young children; would have no objection to go to California, West Indies or elsewhere. Would refer to Mr. Marcus, Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, or address M. J., Box No. 207 Yonkers Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as housekeeper or seamstress, and to wait upon a lady; no objection to take charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, front room, near the Bowery.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. Call for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 32 West 26th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, CHAMBERMAID, OR WAITRESS.—A Scotch-Irish Protestant girl, with four years' reference from her last place, in a clergyman's family, wishes a situation. She thoroughly understands the duties. Will go for low wages. Please inquire at the Employment Society's office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as general house servant; has lived three years in her last place; can give the best reference. Call at No. 232½ West 25th-st., near 9th-av., in the confectionary store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NICE, TIdy English Protestant young girl, with three years' reference from her last place, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a nice, tidy girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a Scotch Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes to do the work of a family in City or country; can cook, bake bread and pie, and wash and iron first rate; can enter her place immediately; wages moderate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a young girl to do the general housework of a small plain family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; can cut and fit all kinds of boys' and children's clothing, do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objections to travel with a lady; has the best of City references. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av. Can be seen until engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as first-class laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing in the best style; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 12 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, and can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she is competent of doing both; has the best of reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 6 East 37th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as laundress, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 69 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can do embroidery in the neatest manner; is a neat plain sewer; no objections to the country; City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 176 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 16 years; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand if it is required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the ladies fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, AN IRISH Protestant, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would like to assist in housekeeping. No objection to the country. Best reference from her last place. Call at No. 176 East 26th-st., third floor, room No. 11. Can be seen till engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery. Inquire at No. 190 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy girl to do up-stairs work, and mind children; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 393 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 18 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY woman, with a good breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse. Apply at the shoe-store, Atlantic-st., one door below Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children from their birth; has no objection to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer; the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 251 6th-av., corner 16th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse; understands plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has no objections to travel with a family; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as child's nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; is willing to do anything up stairs or down to make herself useful; is very steady and obliging; can get the best reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 191 West 25th-st., second floor, rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is an excellent sewer; can make herself useful and obliging; can come well recommended; call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; can be recommended by the first families in the City. Call for two days at No. 334 1st-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing or fine washing; is capable and has no objection to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference given. Can be seen this week at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a most respectable and trustworthy woman, as child's nurse; can take charge of an infant or grown children; has several years City reference, and refers to her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, to take care of children and do sewing, and to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 13, 3d floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, and is willing to do chamberwork; is kind to children; is neat in herself, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or as seamstress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wants a situation as seamstress or seamstress and light chamberwork; excellent City references. Apply at No. 259 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 354 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; six years of the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is very kind to children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 95 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN American Protestant woman wishes a situation; understands the care of a child from its birth; is also a good, plain seamstress. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; she can come highly recommended. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., and ring the middle bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, to work by the week or month; understands the cutting and making of boys' and girls' clothing, and ladies' dresses; also all kinds of family sewing; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork, or take care of a child not under 2 years of age; has good City references. Call at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl wishes a permanent situation, in a private family, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen Thursday at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would assist in chamberwork if required. Has good City reference. Call at No. 157 Waverly-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON having a machine, employment at her house, at any kind of sewing. Is accustomed to cloakmaking and dressmaking. Can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 423 Canal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; understands head dressing; can give satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and sew; has no objections to travel to any part, if the family be kind; one who understands all sorts of ladies' undergarments, including shirtmaking, and is a neat sewer; good City reference given; wages not so much an object as a nice steady situation. Call or send for two days to No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in front, third floor, Room No. 11.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker. She thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 248 East 13th-st., store-door, for one week, or until engaged.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a smart, respectable and intelligent girl to do general housework, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant; very neat in her duties and appearance, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a capable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to city or country; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as regular waitress, or as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; has good City reference, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRSSS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as regular waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; would see to children and sew if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with 6 years' City reference, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; or as general servant; does the work of a genteel, private family; wages $6 to $9. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, TO GO TO California with a family by a genteel young girl; is a good nurse and seamstress and lady's maid; is used to the sea; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERvants from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies can always find a selection of superior servants, American, German, Irish, etc.; wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE! Well-recommended servants of all kinds, (white or colored,) can be procured free of charge at WEIR'S office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avenues.

COLORED SERVANTS.—FIRST-CLASS SERvants can be procured at TITUS', No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st., opposite Washington Parade-ground. ☞ None but first-class.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDERABLE EXperience in mercantile pursuits and thoroughly acquainted with the details of the counting-room, offers his services to any house in want of such an assistant; the highest testimonials as to capacity and integrity will be given. Address T. M., Box No. 4,070 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages, and is a good and careful driver; has had long experience in this, as well as the old country; can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from last employers; no objections to City or country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG SINGLE Protestant man desires a situation in the country; he thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, garden and cows, and has been accustomed to make himself generally useful; five years' references of ability and unexceptionable character can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; can give the highest City reference from the families that he has lived with for some years past. Address M. P., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; understands gardening and the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W. Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a steady young man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; would assist on a farm if required; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver, and will make himself useful around; can be well recommended. Address P. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by an industrious man as coachman and gardener: is fully competent in knowledge of his business, and can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener by a single man who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kind of cattle; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and especially grapes; also, the growing of pine-apples; laying out of gentleman's places; building of green-houses, graperies, and gardening in general; the very best references given. Address T. R., in care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by a man and wife, no family, Protestants; man as gardener or farmer; wife as cook, dairy-woman, &c.; or would take charge of a gentleman's place. Can give the best of references. Apply at, or address X. Y., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GROOM and coachman wishes a situation in a Protestant family, City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; will come recommended. Address C., coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable man as groom and coachman, with good reference from his last employer; understands taking care of a saddle-horse perfectly. Call at No. 256 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference from the most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended. Address, for two days, No. 71½ East 14th-st., in the furniture-store, near Union-square.

AS WAITER.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman desires a situation in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the highest references in this City, as well as from England. Address A. B., Box No. 1,419 Post-office, N. Y.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man servant who throughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the jewelry store.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A young French woman, to assist in taking care of four children and to cut and fit children's dresses; one who can bring satisfactory testimonials may hear of a good situation by calling at No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGLISE FRANCAISE EPISCOPALE DU ST. ESPRIT—Coin des rues Franklin et Church. Service tous les DIMANCHES, à 10 heures et ½ du matin; le prochain, le sermon sur les pavoles d'Ephesiens, iv.: 1—3.

UNE JEUNE FEMME FRANCAISE, PROTestante désirerait se placer dans une famille allant en Europe, pour prendre soin des enfants. Elle offre les plus hautes recommandations de la dame avec lagaelle elle est depuis trois ans. S'addresser 30 West 21eme-rue.

UNE FEMME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille partant bientot pour l'Europe, Comme bonne d'enfants ou femme de chambre. Elle offre des plus hautes recommandations. S'adresser à Box No. 792 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN and drivers of the same, to renew their Licenses. Notice is hereby given that renewals of license to keep public carts and express wagons, and to be public cartmen, will be granted at this office, between the hours of 19 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, commencing on MONDAY, the 23d inst. The number must be newly painted on each side of the carts or wagons, according to law, and the carts and wagons brought to the Park, west of the City Hall, where they will be inspected, and the old license, after being checked by the Inspectors, must be presented to the First Marshal for renewal. No license will be renewed after the 31st day of October.

By the Mayor.
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 14, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

"GET THE BEST."

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW For September, contains ten articles, together with several elaborate criticisms, viz: I. The Poetical Literature of Spain. II. Hans Christian Anderssen. III. Influence of Music. IV. The De Sanpures. V. Mahomet and the Koran. VI. Wills and Will Making. VII. Aristotle, &c. VIII. Carthage and the Carthagenians. IX. Spasmodic Literature—Philip Thaxter. X. The Rebellion, &c. XII. Notices and Criticisms. Terms, $3 a year in advance. The work sent free of postage by the proprietor, on receipt of cash. General Agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. E. I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor, Bible House, New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them verv useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING below 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, have a fine, well furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, which they would like to dispose of to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, J. T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN HIS own house, near Washington-square, with small family and no children, would take a family to board, give them a parlor and from one to five bedrooms, connected, on second floor, with private table, or would take a party of gentlemen. Address H. B., Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

BOARDING.—IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to one or two gentlemen who respect the Sabbath. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with full or partial board; house first class, with all the modern improvements. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at 119 9th-st., west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, wishing a large furnished room, with partial board for gentlemen, may be suited by applying at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, bath, gas, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 272 6th-av., two doors above 17th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a front room on the third floor. House brownstone, and contains modern improvements, pleasantly located, convenient to the cars, and within fifteen minutes' walk of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 140 Dean-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY of three persons in exchange for the rent of a first-class house, handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements. The house will be rented to a small genteel American family of three or four persons without children. Boarding-house keepers will not be treated with. The house is on one of the best streets on Brooklyn Heights, near two ferries. The best of references required. Address Box No. 1,001 New-York Post-office, where an interview can be had.

A CARD.—HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV., Broadway and 22d-st. The spacious elegant dining-room added to this hotel being now in complete order, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen desiring board at table d'hote. Handsomely furnished suites of rooms, having all the modern conveniences, can be had on very moderate terms. Private tables if required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, IN A PLAIN private boarding-house, strictly respectable, or in a private family, above 20th-st., and west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate; will pay in advance. Reference exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or No. 195 8th-av., corner of 20th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also a large front room on third floor, with every convenience, near Fifth-av. Hotel; partial board if required. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well-furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen in business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required breakfast may be given, and on the gentlemen's own terms, and served in the room.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—TWO SUITES OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on first and second floors, suitable for a large family or two small families, or a party of friends who require first-class accommodations. Private table only. Also a large furnished room to let, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

CLINTON-PLACE.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let to a party of one, two or three gentlemen, together or separately, with breakfast, if desired, the entire second floor, well furnished and very convenient; no other boarders. Address COMFORT, Box No. 116 *Times* office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—TWO FINE, AIRY FRONT rooms, communicating, to let, with attendance, near the 5th-av. Hotel, in a house with modern improvements, where there are no boarders or young children. For particulars, apply at No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPAL CLERgyman's family or a school, for a young lady who can pay $25 quarterly in advance and give lessons for one or two hours per day as an equivalent for a comfortable room and plain board; the most satisfactory reference given. Address MRS. LEYMAN, No. 33 Clinton-place.

NO. 80 NINTH-STREET, BETWEEN UNIversity-place and 5th-av.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can obtain board in a first-class house, with choice of rooms in suites or single. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 121 EAST 34th-st., would like to accommodate a small family, or two or three persons, with pleasant furnished rooms and board; house contains modern improvements; location pleasant; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room, furnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a small front room for a gentleman. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Family small.

A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in a desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENtleman, from the 1st of October. A room and bedroom, on second floor. Private family preferred. Terms $15 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference exchanged. Address W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT ROOMS with full or partial board, at No. 27 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. Situation delightful, five minutes' of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. House has modern improvements.

AT NO. 151 EAST TENTH-STREET, corner of 4th-av., and one short block from Broadway, to let, with or without board, a pleasant front and back parlor. Will be let together or singly. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—En suite or single, to let, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, elegantly furnished; references exchanged. For further particulars, inquire at No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTEEL SINGLE young men can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in a small private family, where there are no boarders, from Oct. 1. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to first-class gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all modern conveniences.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, TO LET WITH breakfast, to single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Location pleasant and convenient to 5th-av. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Board in a strictly private family; the second floor, for a family or single gentleman. Best of reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, wife and one child. Address M., No. 579 Broadway.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, at No. 4 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMily, residing in a pleasant village in Westchester County, would like to accommodate a small family, or two or three persons, for the Winter. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 121 East 34th-st.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—THREE OR FOUR rooms, unoccupied, can be had on reasonable terms, in a pleasant location, and within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply to Wm. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of travelers, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. Interest allowed from October 1.
This Bank has received on deposit during the last 19½ months
$501,928 33.
[illegible] CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.
BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
New-York State 6 per cent. loans, payable in 1866, 1872 and [illegible].
New-York City 7 per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1, 1864.
Brooklyn City 6 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
No. 50 Wall-st.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, Business Paper and Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
F. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company will be held at their office, in Providence, on TUESDAY, the 24th September next, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
s16-codtoS30.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require;* such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes,* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK GELDING, sound, kind, and without fault or blemish. This horse has long mane and tail, is a very superior walker and traveler, of good size, nine years old, thoroughly broke, of great endurance, a most superior saddle horse, a first-class family horse, or most desirable for a field officer. Inquire at No. 495 Broadway, or at the stable No. 162 Crosby-st., where the horse may be seen.

WANTED, 1,000 HORSES.—WANTED, 1,000 Artillery and Cavalry Horses, for which cash will be paid, at Nos. 122 and 126 East 24th-st.
JOHN CARPENTER.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GENTLEMEN'S LINENS NEATLY REpaired or altered at very reasonable rates; those at hotels who are not in the way of getting such matters attended to, would do well to call at 52 4th-av., basement.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MC DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases,* whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a Homeopathic Remedy, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

SEVENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION.—ON Wednesday evening, 18th inst., the citizens of the Seventh Ward, without distinction of party, met at the school-house of Solomon Jenner, No. 75 Henry-st., and organized the Seventh Ward People's Union.

Charles Fox, Esq., called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to sustain the Government in its efforts to crush out the Southern Rebellion, and to aid in the election of honest and capable men, without reference to politics, to public office.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the following gentlemen were chosen as officers of the People's Union:

President—HON. WILLIAM L. WOOD.
Vice-Presidents—JAMES E. HOLMES and SAMUEL T. McKINNEY, Esq.
Secretary—EDWARD M. SKIDMORE.

Messrs. Joseph Hoxie, Mahlon T. Hewitt, Solomon Jenner, Charles Fox, Dr. McMurray and others, made interesting speeches in behalf of our country and the noble "Star-Spangled Banner."

George Terwilliger, Esq., offered a series of patriotic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. McMurray, the officers of the People's Union were requested to represent the Seventh Ward at the great meeting at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING.

Messrs. FOX, HOXIE and HOLMES were appointed a Committee to select an Executive Committee of thirty-three for the Ward.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Special Committee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$130
Second Cabin Passage.................................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$110
Second Cabin Passage.................................60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Completely armed with rifled cannon, and manned by United States seamen, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely.
☞ All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers must procure their passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily,* for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily,* for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily,* for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
(Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock—to conclude at 10½.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that, commencing from this evening, seats will be reserved in any part of the house. They may be had only at the Academy of Music, from 8 to 5, where, likewise, private boxes and orchestra seats may be secured.
N. B.—Seats secured three days in advance.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 25 CTS. RESERVED SEATS 25 cts.
Private boxes from $2 to $6, according to number of seats. Orchestra stalls in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Hermann's platform, 50 cents.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK,
The wonderful Performances of
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
HERMANN.
The performances of HERMANN are entirely original and novel. The distinguishing feature is the entire
ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS,
All effects being solely produced by extraordinary
MANUAL SKILL.
THE PROGRAMME WILL COMPRISE
TWELVE PIECES, IN TWO PARTS.
During the intervals of Hermann's Programme,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Tickets, fifty cents, to be had at the Academy, Sibell's, the music stores, hotels, and at the door. The public are particularly requested to buy their tickets during the day, to avoid crowding at the door.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2¼ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Amos and 30th sts.) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1 o'clock, Haverstraw 2:45, Sing Sing 3:15, Tarrytown 3:45, Dobbs' Ferry 4:15, Hastings 4:25, Yonkers 5. Excursion tickets at reduced prices.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Robert J. Lawler and Mortimer J. Alexander are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents, with interest thereon from 1st day of July, 1860, besides costs.—Dated, Feb. 14, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Aaron L. Reid and James J. Tracy are plaintiffs and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

TO CHARLES STREET, DEFENDANT:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 13th day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred thirty-three dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest thereon from 27th day of January, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30 law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ALL the creditors of FRANCIS BALL, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, on the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court-house at White Plains, in Westchester County, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.—Dated Aug. 14, 1861. WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge,
Westchester County.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM REILLY CEASES TO BE a partner in our firm from this date. The remaining partners will settle all accounts due from or to the late firm, and will continue the business under the uniform style of R. G. DUNN & CO., here, as well as at all the cities where our branches are located.
R. GRAHAM DUNN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1861. R. R. BOYD.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
That wonderful and extraordinary animal,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
the only representative of the inhabitants of the
RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
ever seen in America, continues to attract thousands and tens of thousands of visitors daily. Travelers in the East have often spent weeks and hundreds of dollars to see a specimen of these
STRANGE AND INTERESTING CREATURES.
So strange and singular that the sacred historian says,
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE;"
and, alluding to his immense size and gigantic power, says that he "esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood," and that his "bones are as strong pieces of brass," and "like bars of iron." Job, Ch. xl. and xli. Yet a perfect specimen of this immense animal is to be seen at the Museum, at all hours, for the
TRIFLING SUM OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
a sight which has not only never been enjoyed before, but which the difficulty of obtaining the animals makes it probable
NEVER WILL BE AGAIN.
Who, then, will fail to embrace this opportunity? He is seen both in the water and out of the water, the same as he would be in his native country. Besides, he is accompanied by a native Arab; so that, for 25 cents, the visitor sees both the animal and man from the far-off and ancient Nile. And not only this wonderful novelty, but the entire Museum, with its million of curiosities, which now embrace
THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA,
with its myriads of living fish, and to which have just been added many new specimens, beside a LIVING SHARK, LIVING SEAL, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., &c., beside
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at each of which is produced the domestic drama,
TIME TRIES ALL,
And also the comical and extravagant farce,
PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
During the entertainment will also appear
MISS TOEDT, THE WONDERFUL VIOLINIST,
And MISS DAWRON, in a Patriotic Song.
And notwithstanding all these novelties and attractions, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents, while it would cost ten times that amount to see the same things at other establishments.

TWO LIVING WHALES
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Under an elegant pavilion,
AT JONES' WOODS.
These whales have been obtained at great expense
FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS,
And at a great outlay of both labor and money.
A LARGE TANK
Has been erected in these beautiful grounds, in which they are exhibited, and which is supplied with
PURE OCEAN WATER
From the East River, at the rate of
216,000 GALLONS, DAILY,
By means of a powerful steam pump, which throws a six-inch stream through
ONE THOUSAND FEET OF IRON PIPE,
Lined with cement, and laid expressly for that purpose.
Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
The 2d and 3d av. cars convey passengers to 65th-st., within five minutes' walk of Jones' Woods, the pleasantest ramble in the vicinity of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN.
On MONDAY
AND
EVERY NIGHT
This week, the brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear in the charming burlesque of
CINDERELLA,
to be preceded by the Comediette, for the first time here, of
NEW-YORK WIVES,
OR
A LESSON FOR GENTLEMEN.

EXHIBITION OF CHOICE PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS,
BY THE
BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE
NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., Brooklyn,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th September, 1861.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
A Lecture every Afternoon and Evening on the best varieties exhibited, and the mode of culture, by the most successful Horticulturists. Single tickets 25 cents; Members' tickets $3 per year, admitting themselves and families to all the exhibitions and meetings.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-st.
ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE FIELD.
GEO. CHRISTY, W. ARLINGTON and Master LEON.
New Comic Interlude.
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
BURLESQUE OPERA AND NEW WALK AROUND.
Admittance 25 cents.

SECESSION IS DEAD,
The South has had enough to do;
We are glad of that,
For it is an undisputed fact that victory is sure and true;
HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!!
The world-famed CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY will open in Broadway.
When?
NEXT WEEK.

DISBROW'S
SKATING GYMNASIUM,
5th-av., corner 39th-st.
Open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A Band of music enlivens the scene.
Admission (with privilege of skating,) 25 cents.
Children (under 12 years of age,) 15 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 BROADWAY.
SONGS, DANCES,
BURLESQUES, PANTOMIMES.
A. M. Hernandez, Sam Sharpley, Charley Fox,
J. H. Budworth, Mlle. Marietta, Mlle. Whelpley,
SOUTHERN REFUGEE EVERY NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY DESIRES to give lessons in French and piano music. Her education is most excellent, and she has superior recommendations. She has a fine piano at her residence, where she can teach the pupils, if desired. Address Mlle. A. De B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Inquirers can be referred to present and former pupils. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A MASTERLY PERFORMANCE ON THE Piano-forte is speedily attained by Mrs. PAIGE'S truly original and very agreeable method. Her lessons will soon be resumed. Cards of address at No. 184 Waverley-place, corner of West 10th-st.

SINGING.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS TENOR singer or as leader of some choir in this City, by one who has an excellent voice, and with several years' experience as conductor of choirs. Address E. N. A., No. 9 University-place.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway,—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, informs her pupils and friends that she commences her season, Sept. 18, at her residence, No. 112 West 21st-st.

MUSIC AND FRENCH.—AN ENGLISH lady, who has had extended experience in teaching Music and French, desires a situation. Address CECELIA, care Rev. E. Seymour, Bloomfield, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, desires a situation as soprano in a quartette choir; also, a few pupils in singing; terms moderate. Address Box No. 2,293 New-York Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.
In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy

RIVERS' NEW ACADEMY.—DANCING classes for beginners are now forming at C. H. RIVERS' Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Application may be made at any time, or send for a circular. C. H. RIVERS, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court, Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN IN A NEIGHBORING CITY, is desirous of passing his leisure time with readings in German, French and Italian, in company with an agreeable and intelligent young lady or widow of similar tastes. Address Box 3,265 Boston Post-office.

Grand Union Demonstration in Brooklyn.

ALL PARTY TIES IGNORED.

A Union Upon One Ticket Recommended.

Speeches by Effingham H. Nichols, David Dudley Field, Judge Hogeboom, Hon. F. B. Spinola, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Edmund Driggs, and the Irish Apprentice Boy, &c., &c.

The mass Union meeting for Kings County was held yesterday afternoon on Fort Green. A commodious stand was erected for the accommodation of the speakers and officers of the meeting on the parade ground fronting the hill, on the side of which assembled some ten thousand people. Myer's East Brooklyn Band furnished music for the occasion, and the demonstration was, in every respect, all that the most loyal citizen could have hoped for.

The meeting was called by leading Republicans and Democrats, for the purpose of uniting the people in favor of sustaining the Government in its effort to crush the rebellion, and in this they were happily most successful. In the whole vast assemblage there was not one manifestation of disloyalty, and consequently the proceedings passed off harmoniously and to the satisfaction of all.

To avoid the least suspicion of partisanship, the offices of the meeting were filled equally by Democrats and Republicans.

Soon after 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of the City, elected Chairman. He considered the occasion one of sufficient import to warrant the interposition of Divine grace, and he accordingly introduced Rev. R. M. JOHNSON, who, in a brief prayer, invoked the aid of Divine Providence in behalf of our common country.

The Chairman then read the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

Vice-Presidents—Charles W. Goddard; First Ward—D. D. Whitney, S. B. Chittenden; Second Ward—D. C. Aitkins, D. T. Leverich; Third Ward—Hon. M. F. Odell, Hon. James Humphrey; Fourth Ward—Hon. S. S. Powell, Hon. H. B. Duryea; Fifth Ward—James Lynch, John Cammeyer; Sixth Ward—Samuel Garrison, E. W. Dunham; Seventh Ward—Thomas D. Hudson, Stephen Crowell; Eighth Ward—James Sharkey, Henry A. Kent; Ninth Ward—John S. Bogert, J. Carson Brevoort; Tenth Ward—C. J. Sprague, W. J. Griffith; Eleventh Ward—Samuel D. Morris, Hon. E. A. Lambert; Twelfth Ward—Dennis O'Kief, Charles Parker; Thirteenth Ward—N. T. Rossiter, Hon. William Wall; Fourteenth Ward—John H. Colohan, Richard White; Fifteenth Ward—Andrew Marshall, Daniel Manjer; Sixteenth Ward—J. R. Jurgans, A. J. Walters; Seventeenth Ward—Hon. A. J. Provost, Chauncey Perry; Eighteenth Ward—J. A. Brush, S. M. Meeker; Nineteenth Ward—T. D. Dumonte, Frederick Scholes; Flatlands—Hon. A. A. Myers, A. N. Doxey; New-Lots—Augustus Irins, Ditmus Jewell; Flatbush—F. G. Queredo, J. C. Vandeveer; Gravesend—Martin Schoonmaker, S. S. Stryker; New-Utrecht—I. G. Bergen, Thomas McElrath.

Secretaries—First Assembly District—A. A. Ward, J. N. Stearns; Second Assembly District—P. J. Hanley, E. R. Scranton; Third Assembly District—D. D. Miller, C. J. Shephard; Fourth Assembly District—H. P. Mayo, C. J. Hamilton; Fifth Assembly District—Thomas F. Green, Ray W. Porter; Sixth Assembly District—William Marshall, D. L. Northrup; Seventh Assembly District—Charles Kiell, R. R. Belknap.

The Chairman then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the imperiled condition of our country, it is the first and highest duty of every American citizen to rally to the support of the Government.

Resolved, That in a crisis like the present, when the very existence of our Government is at stake, party lines, and party struggles, should be ignored, and the only rallying cry and watchword should be, "One Country, one Constitution, and one Union; it must and shall be maintained."

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to give his earnest and hearty support to the efforts of the Administration in the suppression of rebellion, the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the Constitution; that we have no sympathy with any party or men who would in any wise embarrass the Federal Administration in its efforts to preserve the country; that the Northern aider and abettor of the Southern rebellion is as guilty of treason as the rebel in arms, and should be dealt with as such. That the loyal people of the country, while cheerfully coming forward to sustain and support the Government, demand from the Administration a bold and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the unnatural rebellion now existing shall be entirely extinguished—the Constitution and laws be enforced throughout her whole domain, and the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of her power and glory, shall float over every portion of her territory.

The resolutions evidently touched the popular heart, for they were received with great manifestations of joy.

MR. NICHOLS' SPEECH.

The first speaker introduced was EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Esq. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Committee of Arrangements have prepared, on this occasion, but one platform for the speakers. This certainly is in keeping with the object of this meeting:

"One platform, one country, one Union, now and forever."

Once more the nation calls her sons together to stand upon a common platform and to engage in a common cause. Our fathers in days gone by stood shoulder to shoulder, and in the majesty of a deep conviction that their's was the cause of right and justice. They went forth from victory to victory, and have laid at our feet a noble and priceless heritage—*noble*, for it makes you all freemen—*priceless*, for you cannot count its value. Upon the borders of this heritage they placed beacon-lights, whose bright rays have sent the light of hope far into the regions of oppression and intolerance, and in consequence to this bright land the exodus of the world has ever since been. Hither have come the Englishman, the Irishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman, the Russian, the Austrian, the German, the Prussian, the Swede, the Norwegian—men of every nation—men of every tongue. Our National ensign floating in distant harbors has been hailed with joy, and has spoken hope to man. It has been to the oppressed—I say it with reverence—as the bow of promise to the Christian; the one telling the oppressed that the waters of oppression, and the other telling the Christian that the waters of the flood, shall never again overflow the earth.

With these hopes hither has man come till this great inheritance has become occupied by a mighty nation; and here, under a Government the most benign and the least exacting that history or the world has ever known, we to-day are living. No intolerance meets us here. But we worship our common God, and seek our title to the celestial Republic whose bright domes are shining just beyond the confines of time, according to the dictates of our consciences. The poor boy at yonder school envies not the son of the rich man, because to him is equally open the paths that lead to eminence; and his eye lights with the thought that it may be his privilege some day to sit down with the learned and great.

Such is our common inheritance, and such, by the blessing of God, shall be the inheritance of our children. But the nation is again calling her sons together to stand upon a common platform, and in a common cause. The occasion of the call is familiar to you. A great and mighty rebellion has sprung up. The Constitution and Laws are set at defiance. Rebel armies are threatening our Capital. The rebellion is local, but it is formidable. So much so, that this great inheritance of ours—this great inheritance of theirs—this great inheritance of man is in danger.

Is it not meet and right that we should answer to this call and come together? Should we not one and all go forward to the rescue, and forgetting all former distinctions join hands in sustaining him whom Providence has placed at the head of this nation, and aiding him in repressing and putting down this inhuman, this ungrateful rebellion. This is a war, remember, not against the people of the South, but a war in their defence, and for their deliverance—a war against a band of conspirators who have seized the Government of that distracted country—a war for the suppression of a rebellion for which it is in vain for man to attempt to find an apology—a war of duty—a war against a monster who, forgetful of what was due to a noble and generous mother who sustained and educated him, who pampered him at her treasury, and surrounded him with all the priceless privileges of an American citizen, forgetful of all these, he has dishonored her, and sought, if possible, to destroy her. Says one, look at the evils of war—the commercial distress, the loss of property and life. But what are they compared with the total reverse of a nation and those calamities which follow through the generations to come. If we yield now, if we humble ourselves, enter into treaties with them, they may go on, annex Mexico and Cuba, &c., and become a great military despotism. While on the other hand we, having admitted the right of secession, shall entail upon ourselves all the consequences of disintegration, and be compelled to listen to the demands of one State after another, as in moments of excitement and discontent they threaten to leave us, (for having admitted the right, you will not be able to deny it.) And thus this now colossal Republic may dwindle away into imbecility and weakness, and we become the scorn and contempt of the world. But, Fellow Citizens, this is not our destiny. If we persist we shall conquer, and in after days, oh! how dearly we shall love the cause for which we have endured so much.

Men now bowed low, beneath the power of the military despot, will rise up and bless us, and in that day in which we shall feel in vain for foundations in death, we shall be pleased with the thought that we contributed something towards perpetuating to posterity the priceless privileges of civil and religious liberty.

But while the difficulties we are to encounter in this matter are great, let us not overrate them. As yet, this Government has only begun to show its strength and put forth its power. Its resources and powers are beyond your calculation. Business is already reviving upon a new basis. The West is pouring out its increasing products to foreign nations. In place of the $180,000,000 a year, heretofore expended here by the South, the most of which was spent in articles of foreign production, the Government is expending $350,000,000, and that mostly in articles of our own production and our own manufacture. Those who wait but a little longer, will find that the great commercial city of America has entered upon new channels of trade, and a period of prosperity heretofore unknown in her history.

Strange as it may seem to you, the end of this war will find us a wealthier people than we were at its beginning. The moral tone of the nation will be elevated, and we shall possess new power and new vigor.

As to our relations with England, you need not fear. She will be governed by her interest, and in sage council will come to the conclusion that that interest lies in respecting the United States. Cotton is important to England, but on the score of necessity is not to be named in connection with the products of the North.

Let us, then, be encouraged, and let us add to our powers all the strength that comes from unity, and let conspirators feel our power.

Let our soldiers feel, as they go down to the battle, (as they are now going,) that the eye of the whole nation is upon them, and that although when the sound of the battle shall have been heard, and the smoke shall have passed away, and the roll shall again be called, many of them may answer no more on earth; yet, if such should be their lot, let them feel that the cause in which they are engaged has the *one common, united support of every American citizen.* It is thus that this rebellion shall be speedily suppressed—thus that our former prestige—thus that our former power shall return, and thus that we shall again be permitted to look forward along the lapse of years to the time when the chariot wheels in our National march shall have rolled forward for eight hundred years, instead of eighty years, and when this Continent shall echo to the tread of hundreds of millions, instead of thirty millions.

And, fellow-citizens, while it is our high privilege and bounden duty to sustain the Executive in an earnest and vigorous prosecution of this war, at the same time a providential and fitting opportunity is presented of purging our political system. As American citizens, we have neglected our high duties and suffered party considerations and political demagogues to sap the very foundations of our liberties. By every means then in our power, let us set aside all other considerations and see to it that those who represent us in local matters and matters of the State, as well as those who represent us in the high counsels of the nation, are men of purity and integrity, not men who are looking after the spoils of party, but fit representatives of a free, enlightened and progressive people. These will all contribute towards the great object we have in view, the supremacy of law, and the maintenance of our political fabric.

In conclusion, I commend to you our common country, with its thousand endearing associations of the past. And I conjure you, by the grave of our immortal WASHINGTON, which she bears upon her bosom, and the graves of your fathers and the cradles of your children, that you suffer not the arm of the Executive to flag, but by every means in your power aid in an earnest and vigorous prosecution of this war. Let us remember that our country is our common mother, and that it is she who calls us. God of my fathers, O protect her!

REMARKS OF D. D. FIELD, ESQ.

The next speaker was DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq. After a few introductory remarks, an "Extra" was handed him, containing intelligence of the battle at Lexington, Mo., on the 18th inst., the reading of which elicited great enthusiasm. He continued by saying that the rebellion must be suppressed, or we must make peace; but there was no peace without subjection—the rebels must be subdued. If after the repulses you consent to a peace without subjugation, no loyal American can go abroad without feeling that he is a dishonored and disgraced man. The rebels, by their own admission, had no cause for rebellion. True, some of them say that some of the States have passed laws they don't like; but the rebellion does not help that. It is, therefore, a wicked and causeless rebellion, carried on by the most fiendish acts. What did you read this morning? That a bridge has been burned, so that your troops might be hurried into eternity. Could anything but fiends beguilty of this? The history of Spain furnishes no such record. Look at their repudiation of debts.

VOICE—We will make them pay all.

MR. FIELD—We will do that, my friend. In referring to this matter, he said he knew a school-teacher in New-York who had young ladies in the school from the South, whose parents requested the teacher to purchase their clothes as it became necessary. She did so, and this debt has been repudiated. "Subjugation," said Mr. FIELD, "is the only word." He had no doubt but what there was a strong Union sentiment at the South, which, under the fostering care of the Government, will yet be the dominant party.

Mr. FIELD at some length referred to the absurdity of a peaceful separation. That could not be accomplished without subjecting ourselves to the same infamy and disgrace as would be attached to a peaceable reunion. If such an arrangement was made, it would not last one year, for it would be necessary for both sections to keep standing armies, and we should be turned over to the Mexican system. But, said he, there is no other way of suppressing this rebellion but by the union of all hands and all hearts in the work. It was a great mistake that had been made to underrate the strength of the rebels. He believed it would be a long war, a hard struggle, which will cost treasure and blood beyond anything contemplated. In referring to emancipation, he said that so long as we rest upon the doctrine now promulgated, we should be at a disadvantage. The rebels have 4,000,000 men (slaves) sustaining their Armies in the field by following agricultural pursuits. In a military sense, for the purpose of this war, the slaves are a source of power rather than a source of weakness; therefore it is that we want a union of all hearts and hands. We cannot afford to permit any one to remain neutral. We must and can keep up our industrial operations without interruption, just as well as at the breaking up of the Treaty of Amiens from 1804 to 1815 the industry of Europe was interrupted. He would have the North make up its mind to carry on this war with the arts and agricultural pursuits undiminished; he would not tolerate a traitor in our midst, be he man or woman. [Several voices—"Sound."] He would have the country presenting the sublime spectacle of twenty millions of people united in one common cause, having but one Constitution—one country—determined to prosecute the war to the end. He had no doubt of the result of this contest; with every reverse would come greater strength. The fires of the war will fuse our whole population in one mass; he trusted the intelligence and virtue of the people; they are slow to move, but when they are aroused they are like the giant. He is not erect yet but soon will be.

JUDGE HOGEBOOM'S SPEECH.

Judge HOGEBOOM, of Columbia County, was the next speaker. While sitting here listening to those who had preceded him, he was impressed with the truth of the eloquence of silence, as being more pointed than any oratory. It was meet that all party questions should give way to the higher consideration of the welfare of the country. Some time ago one party of this State proposed to have a union of all parties; he believed that it was more the proneness to party discipline than anything else which caused the proposition to be rejected. He urged men of all parties to unite upon one platform and put down this unnatural rebellion, and preserve the Union and the Constitution in their integrity; hereafter, while the country was in peril, let any man attempt to call party Conventions, they would have to look in Fort Lafayette for delegates. He characterized the Cagger-Richmond movement as a Barnburner relapse, and one which no good citizen could support. As to the rebellion, he was in favor of treading it into the earth, and it would be before the fiery indignation of the people, and every foot stamp it with a curse. The rebellion leaders assume it to be a mere intention to secede from the Union. But its history leads us to understand this pretence. It is aimed at the Government,—absolutely to subvert the Government. They had told us that the Northern people were practically slaves. If the South succeeded in their aims, we would be such, for it was their aim to establish a monarchy. Commodore STEWART told him last Winter that thirty-six years ago he asked Mr. CALHOUN why the slaveholding classes allied themselves with the then Democratic Party. CALHOUN said: "Commodore STEWART, you will understand that by-and-by better. This is a mere political alliance to be with the ruling party; but when that party loses its hold among the people, then we will dissolve the Union. Gen. JACKSON lived long enough to regret that he did not hang the authors of Nullification. Referring to the statement of the rebel leaders that they wanted no foreigners among them, he predicted that they would cast more bullets than ballots among them. He advocated unequivocally the sustaining of the present Administration; notwithstanding it was elected by Republicans, it was a legally constituted Government, and it was the duty of all parties to sustain it, for it is the Government of the country. As to the means to be employed in suppressing the rebellion, he said, whenever the emergency shall arrive, *whatever may be necessary to sustain the Government, it shall be used.* [This was received with tremendous applause.]

A brave people, (he continued,) will demand a bold policy, and one that cannot be misunderstood. If the Government is weak in any way it is the business of all to make it strong. If there are short-comings, it is not the province of those who oppose it to find fault. He concluded by insisting that treason must be put down here as well as elsewhere, if the Government wished to be cordially sustained.

SPEECH OF HON. F. B. SPINOLA.

Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA was the next speaker. He made a patriotic appeal for the people, without party predilictions, to sustain the Government, and when the rebels had been punished, then it would be time to settle with all delinquents, whether rich or poor.

SPEECH OF HON. M. F. ODELL.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL was next introduced. He did not expect to make a speech; he saw that the call read right, and that induced him to attend the meeting. He was for his country and the enforcement of the laws, and if this landed him outside of any party, he did not care, for he would have an approving conscience. He counseled all to forget the past, and unite in sustaining the Government. He scouted the idea of making peace with men in arms, and spoke with considerable warmth in favor of our Army and the cause in which it is engaged. He voted for the 500,000 men and $500,000,000 of money to sustain them, cheerfully; and if next Winter it should be necessary to do the same thing over again, he would do it just as cheerfully. There were only five men in Congress at the special session who voted against the appropriation—two of these were now in command of rebel regiments, arrayed against the flag which protected them in their seats. The day had gone by for ifs, ands or buts. It is now our country, to-day and to-morrow; and he had but one proposition to make to the rebels, and that was: lay down your arms, and then we will talk to you of peace.

The honorable gentleman retired amidst a perfect hurricane of applause.

Ex-Alderman DOUGLASS made a patriotic speech, when

EDMUND DRIGGS, Esq., was introduced. He had no speech to make, but he wished to say, in answer to the rumors afloat that this meeting was got up for other purposes than those expressed in the call, in behalf of those who made arrangements for the meeting, that such was not the case. The call expressed the whole thing upon its face. He was in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and to do this effectually all party lines should be wiped out, both in State and local affairs. He asked all who were in favor of this to manifest it by an affirmative response. The question was put, when there was one unanimous shout in favor of the proposition.

Mr. LIBBY, of the Brooklyn Citizens' Gas Company, here presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of two from each Ward of Brooklyn, and two from each town in the County, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, CHARLES W. GODDARD, (First Vice-President, to meet in convention for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket to be supported by the electors of Kings County at the coming election.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend by increasing the number of delegates from each Ward and town to three, which was adopted; when the resolution, as amended, was put, and declared adopted.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. LAMBERT, the "Irish Apprentice Boy," took the stand, and made a patriotic appeal, urging his fellow-countrymen to ignore party and stand by the Union.

The Band, which at intervals had played patriotic airs, struck up a lively air at the close of Mr. LAMBERT'S speech, when the large audience gave three cheers for the Union—"our cause"—and then dispersed to their homes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AWAKE.

Grand Union Rally—Music, Fireworks, Speeches and Patriotism.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SING-SING, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

Sing-Sing is quite a town in its way, and many are the notables who find their way here voluntarily or otherwise. In the days of our great forefathers, patriotism was no unknown quality here, as the descendants of many a Revolutionary hero delight to testify—and as it was then, so is it now, and let us pray that it may be for many years to come. From this county the greater part of two entire regiments has been gathered, and even as I write, the piercing fife and the sounding drum of the recruiting squad are passing my window, followed by a score of hardy volunteers.

In common with the other sections of the Empire State, Westchester County was represented at Syracuse, and took her share in the patriotic action of the Union and Republican Conventions. That having been done by her representatives, it remained for the people to ratify their action, and to adopt the deeds of their delegates as their own. For this purpose a call was issued for a

GRAND MASS MEETING,

to be held on Wednesday evening, in front of Judge URMY'S residence on Pleasant-square, in this town. Eminent speakers were announced, music was promised, and fireworks as well, so that the people of the township, far and near, were on the tip-toe of expectancy from the date of the call to the fulfillment of the same.

Wednesday came, and so did the equinoctial. Evidently the elements were determined to throw cold water on the whole affair, though in this they were disappointed, dampening the ground but not the ardor of the patriotic county. About 7½ o'clock in the evening, the Judge's mansion was brilliantly illuminated, the brass band discoursed the music of the Union, and the fireworks lit up the heavens for miles around, while hundreds of honest-faced voters gathered zealously about the square. After a little it was resolved to move to Talcott's Hall, and thither we all went helter-skelter, piling in with wonderful spryness, until the spacious auditorium was filled, the stairs crowded, and enough left outside to make another good-sized meeting.

M. L. COBB, Esq., was chosen President, and opened the meeting with a few eloquently pertinent remarks, which were received with great enthusiasm. Then the Band played "Yankee Doodle," after which the following letter from Hon. A. B. TAPPEN, the Union candidate for State Prison Inspector, was read:

FORDHAM, Westchester County, N. Y., }
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1861. }

Abram Hyatt, Esq., and Gentlemen of the Union Committee:

I am under great obligations for your kind invitation for Wednesday evening.

I should well like to attend your meeting and address my fellow-citizens of Sing Sing and the vicinity, in furtherance of the great objects of your movement.

It is apparent to every mind that at this crisis, the people intend to conduct the ensuing State campaign to a most triumphant issue, without the ordinary arts and appliances of political engineers.

It is a movement for a most righteous purpose, and in a most just cause. While the candidates on the Union people's ticket for State officers are not eager for political preferment, yet there is now a time when, whatever a man has he must lay upon the altar of our common country.

With these views, my name is before the people. In this cause we have all embarked, and the result of an overwhelming victory in November, will demonstrate to the nation that the people of the Empire State will never listen to any proposition looking to a dissolution of the Union.

I would be with you most cheerfully, but a previous engagement in Richmond County forbids me that pleasure. I am, yours truly,

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.

FRANCIS LARKIN, Esq., of Sing Sing, was then introduced to the audience, and spoke nearly an hour in favor of the support of the Union ticket. Though a staunch Democrat, and one who was even "servile" in his adherence to party lines and dictates, he believed this to be the time when all men, whether Republican, Democrat, American or what not, should throw aside their predelictions for this or that man or that set of men, and go in for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. This sentiment met with such a reception as any sane man North of Mason and Dixon's line might imagine. The audience were really, and not figuratively, convulsed with an inward desire, which they frantically endeavored outwardly to express. And they did it. Mr. LARKIN, who seemed unnecessarily afraid of reporters, went on. He paid a very handsome tribute to the magnanimous patriotism of the Republicans, who, having certain victory before them, gave up the gratification of party triumph—went in strong for the nomination of the Union Party—indorsed the ticket, and came home like men to work with a will for the mother of us all. Having thus generously and truthfully complimented the Republicans, he appealed earnestly and powerfully to his brother Democrats, that they should forego for once their hatreds, their feuds, their strifes and their bickerings; should drop any distinctive title, stop calling people Abolitionists, Secessionists, and the like, and do as the Republicans had done, and as he intended doing, stand up for the integrity of the whole country. He insisted that no Democrat could be a patriot who would, in the present crisis, support a party ticket, and enlarged eloquently on the point that the rebels would be rejoiced and encouraged if they could believe that there are two parties at the North, while they would experience a corresponding pain and sorrow if the one Union ticket should ride triumphantly into office. The sight of an overwhelming Union majority would have a more disastrous effect upon the people of the South than would the discharge of 100,000 cannon balls; and he sincerely trusted that anything which would trouble them while they are arrayed against the Union might be successful. The speaker then reviewed the platform which CAGGER & Co. have presented to the people. He thought it was too long, and had too many planks in it, whereas it should be short, with but one plank, and that the Union Plank. [Great applause.] As it was now, he considered that the platform was binding on but three individuals, RICHMOND, CAGGER and CASSIDY, and he prayed that when the votes came to be counted, there may be found but three in favor of that instrument, which is designed to give aid and comfort to the enemy. He justified the extremest measures of the Government, explained the partial suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the necessity of the passport system, to the entire satisfaction of the audience, which had by this time reached the fever heat, so that without doubt a smart recruiting sergeant might easily have bagged a couple of hundred good and loyal soldiers had he opportunely happened in. Finding that he had been speaking nearly an hour, he wound up with a rousing appeal to the people, urging them to stand by the Government and to hold fast to the doctrine of "Never give up the ship." "Shall *we* sue for peace? —we who are twenty millions strong? Never, never. Nor will we hear the word peace from the lips of mortal man, until having soundly threshed the rebels, *they* sue for it. [Great applause, lasting three minutes and filling the hall with dust.] *Then*, and not till then, we may consider it. We can then afford to be not only just, but magnanimous. We will take them back if they'll behave, but we *must* punish them first. [Applause.] What will our soldiers—those who are meeting the enemy face to face—think, if they hear that we are divided? And how will they feel when they hear that as one man, the entire State of New-York has rallied to their support? Which shall it be? Be faithful to the country, stand by her in her hour of peril, and forsake her not while she is in trouble. You *must* do it—it has become a matter of vital necessity. Her safety is our prosperity, and her adversity is our destruction. Look at FREMONT, [tremendous applause,] at MCCLELLAN and BUTLER—[renewed applause]—observe their patriotic action, follow their example, forget self, party and custom, and rally as one man to the defence of our flag, our Government and our country. [Great applause.]

Then we had some more music, after which the Union ticket was unanimously ratified.

NELSON H. BAKER, Esq., a strong Republican and a leading young lawyer of Sing Sing, was then called for, and made a half hour's speech of decided merit and influence. He gave a historical review of the aggressions of the South, of her rapacity and ambition and final treason, which was very interesting, though not particularly new, after which he stirred up the indignation of his auditors against the abominable "peace" flags, which of late have become rather prominent in Western New-York and one of which was torn down from a pole in Westchester County within a week. "My Lord BEN WOOD" also received an analytic notice, more truthful than complimentary, and the course of the *Daily News* and kindred prints was keenly castigated.

The most interesting point of Mr. BAKER'S address was in relation to the apparent difficulty in Missouri. He entered upon this at some length, justifying FREMONT'S action throughout and declaring that if LINCOLN opposed FREMONT, he would be opposed to LINCOLN. This sentiment seemed to electrify the audience, and it was some minutes before Mr. B. could proceed.

The following resolutions were offered by ABRAM HYATT, Esq., and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in this crisis of our nation's history, it is the duty of all loyal citizens to throw off the shackles of party, sink the partisan in the patriot, and unite in a common effort to "crush out" treason and rebellion.

Resolved, That the patriotic action of the People's Union Convention at Syracuse, on the 10th and 11th insts., meets our warm approval; that we point with pride to the candidates presented by them for the suffrages of the people; and that we will unite in all lawful efforts to secure their triumphant election at the polls in November.

Resolved, That we believe in the dying declaration of the patriot and statesman, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, "that there are only two sides to this question—every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no *neutrals* in this war—only patriots and traitors."

Resolved, That as loyal citizens, forgetting all party ties and prejudices, we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the country, and declare for the Union and Constitution, one and inseparable, now and forever.

Despite the lateness of the hour, the good people seemed disposed to "hang on" longer, and Mr. GEORGE BRANDRETH was loudly called upon for a speech. Mr. BRANDRETH gave them what they wanted. He told stories, made applications, blarneyed the Irishmen, and kept us all in a good humor until nearly midnight, when the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and we wound up the proceedings by three times three for the Union, the Constitution, and the war for the same.

HOWARD.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

This regiment is now encamped on the Quarantine grounds, Staten Island. It is rapidly filling, and will, in a short time, have its full complement of men. At the late fire, on the 9th inst., the men exerted themselves to save much valuable property. On which account the citizens tendered them the following card of thanks:

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Sept. 18, 1861.

The undersigned respectfully tender to the officers and men of the Third Irish Volunteers, at present encamped in the Old Quarantine grounds, their sincere thanks for their generous assistance and energetic exertions in saving our property upon the occasion of the late destructive fire on the night of Sept. 9, and we would further bear testimony to the uniform gentlemanly deportment of the officers of the regiment, and the quiet and orderly conduct of the men under their command. (Signed,)

DOMINICK REGAN,
MATTHEW CARROLL,
In behalf of many others.

The following order has also been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD IRISH REGIMENT, }
CAMP CARRIGAN, S. I., Sept. 19, 1861. }

SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.—All enlisted men of this command, now absent or on furlough, are hereby notified to report themselves at head-quarters, on Friday, Sept. 20, inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Those not reporting at that hour will be treated as deserters.

By order. RICHD. E. ENRIGHT, Colonel.
THOS. W. CARTWRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONSOLIDATION OF TROOPS.

Officers of companies receiving accession of troops are not deposed as heretofore. Officers, however, of companies transferred are rendered supernumary The following order refers to Col. VINTON'S Albany Regiment:

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 270.—Special orders No. 268 are hereby modified by designating JOHN C. MERSEREAU as First Lieutenant of Company B, in place of FRANCIS TURNER, rendered supernumary; and NATHANIEL H. VAN WINKLE as First Lieutenant of Company F, in place of ROLLIN H. SEYMOUR, rendered supernumary.

By order of CHAS. YATES,
Brigadier-Gen. Com. N. Y. Dépôt.
THOS. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

A number of men in squads were mustered in yesterday, as also was Company E, Bliss Cavalry.

DEPARTURE OF THE BUFFALO REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has had transferred to it, by order of Gen. YATES, companies already in this City, making now its full complement of men, will leave, in all probability, for the seat of war to-day. It is at present quartered at the Park Barracks.

THE SIXTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

On Wednesday this regiment passed by this City *en route* for Washington. It is over a thousand strong, and has full camp equipage and a number of baggage-wagons and ambulances.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

Gov. MORGAN has rendered a decision in the case of the disputed Colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, the Second Fire Zouaves. He orders that a commission shall be issued to Col. JAMES FAIRMAN as soon as the muster-rolls shall be properly filed.

SHEPARD RIFLES.

This regiment now numbers 357 men, divided into eight companies, and expect to leave for the seat of war in about a week. A splendid stand of colors will be presented to the regiment on Saturday, at the Palace Garden.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Much more activity is now observable on Governor's Island than was the case a short time ago. The recruits for general service—of whom there are two full companies—are drilled three times a day in company drill. Hitherto they have been drilled twice a day only. This looks as though they will shortly be required elsewhere. No orders on this subject, however, have yet been received.

The Ordnance Department is in full action, of which the crowded state of the wharf is abundant proof.

Twenty of the Secessionists recently arrested at Baltimore, are in durance on the Island, having been sent there instead of to Fort Lafayette, which now contains nearly as many captives as can conveniently be accommodated there. The Fort Hatteras prisoners remain as they were—the privates in Castle William, and the officers in that part of the garrison which can be seen from the Battery.

The announcement that the greater proportion of the Second Lieutenancies still vacant in the new regular regiments will be filled by the promotion of deserving non-commissioned officers and soldiers, appears to have produced a good effect upon the regulars in and around Washington, judging by letters received from some of them who are working hard to entitle themselves to a commission. Soldiers who have not seen active service, however efficient and deserving they may be in other respects, will have no claim to any of these vacancies.

The United States steamer *E. B. Hale*, (4,) which came here on the 16th with ordnance from the Charlestown Navy-yard, sailed yesterday. The official list of her officers was published a few days ago. The *James Adger* is taking in her stores, &c., and will go into commission on Saturday or Monday next. She is the first on the list for commission. The *Stars and Stripes*, having gone into commission, will sail without loss of time. The gun-boat *Unadilla*, built at the yard of JOHN ENGLIS, and recently launched, having received her machinery from the Novelty Works, went on her trial trip yesterday, and afterwards proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for her stores and armament, and to be put in readiness to go in commission. The *Unadilla*, like the rest of the twenty-three gunboats ordered by Congress, will carry an armament of 14 guns, and is in all respects a splendid boat.

The steamer *Potomska*, of the New-Bedford line, was yesterday morning towed to Mr. WEBB'S shipyard, for the purpose of being turned into a gunboat.

The Court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard continued in session yesterday, and tried a sailor for robbery.

The Navy Retiring Board has not yet convened, but will probably do so to-morrow, Commodore PAULDING, the President of the Board, having arrived here yesterday. Those officers who have to appear before the Board will be duly notified by Mr. Secretary WELLES.

NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane* having been finally transferred to the Navy Department, her officers and crew have been discharged, and have arrived here from Washington. This steamer, under command of Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, has performed very important services both as a revenue and as a naval vessel. The Treasury Department have contracted for five steam revenue cutters, two of 750 and three of 600 tons each. The larger class will draw not over ten feet with armament and stores on board. They will be armed with one pivot-gun, rifled, of eight thousand pounds weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer, on the topgallant forecastle. Their complement will be 120 persons, with provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks. They will be furnished with a distilling apparatus for potable water. The smaller vessels will not draw over 8½ feet of water when ready for sea, and their armament will be similar to the larger craft, with a slight diminution in the weight of the metal. They will be schooner rigged, with flying gaff-topsails, squaresail and yard to set flying. Capt. FAUNCE, late the Commander of the *Harriet Lane*, will be assigned to one of the new vessels and his First Lieutenant, D. W. CONSTABLE, will command another. Capt. SANDS, of the *Varina*, Capt. HYDE, of the *Jackson*, and others in the order of seniority.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

MORE INTRENCHMENTS—A REBEL SPY DETECTED—IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF ARMS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 16, 1861.

Government this morning commenced throwing up intrenchments on Potter's Hill, an eminence in the eastern suburbs of the city, near the Philadelphia Turnpike. The ground was surveyed at the same time as that of Federal Hill, and the fortification to be built will be one of the most extensive and substantial in this country. The ground was broken by the Seventh Maine Regiment, encamped at Patterson's Park, near by.

On the trip of the steamer *George Peabody* from Fortress Monroe last Friday, it was discovered by the agent of the Provost Marshal, who accompanied the boat, that a rebel spy had secured passage, and, in company with a Baltimore lady, was on his way to Washington, *viâ* Baltimore. He represented himself as being an officer in the National Army, and that he participated in the battle at Bull Run. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, and wore a military cap, but various little circumstances transpired to excite the doubts of the Government officer, and upon arriving at Baltimore it was speedily ascertained that his representations were entirely false, and he was immediately apprehended and sent down to Fort McHenry, and thence to Fortress Monroe.

The steam-tug *Young America*, which was taken by the Government from the rebels some time since, is undergoing repairs at Old Point, necessary to convert her into a gun-boat. She is to be mounted with a rifle cannon, and is to be put in commission upon the Chesapeake.

The *Daily Exchange*, secession newspaper, publishes its valedictory this morning, upon its bulletin-board; simply announcing, in a legible handwriting that it has been compelled to yield to the requirements of Government, and that its publication is suspended.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1861.

An important seizure of muskets and ammunition was made yesterday by order of the Provost-Marshal, at the carriage bazaar of Brig.-Gen. C. C. EGERTON. After a thorough search by the police of the premises, it became apparent that if arms were secreted within the building, they must be beneath the flooring, a portion of which was accordingly removed. After about four hours' shoveling, the muskets were reached. Two hundred and sixteen of the Harper's Ferry muskets, altered to percussion locks, were brought to light; one cavalry sword, sixty-five bayonets, a large quantity of screw-drivers, and all the small tools belonging to the muskets. The arms were deeply coated with rust, and have all appearance of having been buried some months since, and were probably those removed from the Independent Grays' Armory by order of Gen. EGERTON during the 19th of April excitement. Wagons were dispatched to the Grays' Armory, and fifty old muskets, four hundred ball cartridges, a quantity of bullet-moulds, screws, nipples, &c., were seized and taken care of.

Important military movements are being made by Government in the southern counties of the State. A Coast Guard will soon be established along the entire coast of the Potomac, and the contraband trade, which has so long been carried on with impunity, will be effectually checked.

The Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute will be opened on the 7th of October. The state of the country, and particularly the political divisions of the people of the State, will tend to make the exhibition much less attractive than on former occasions.

JOHN L. CRISE, who was arrested on Sunday last by U. S. Marshal GROVER, on the charge of treason, was yesterday arraigned before Judge GILES, of the U. S. District Court, and held to bail in the sum of $40,000 to answer the charge.

ARGUS.

Decrease of Immigration.

The following is the number of Irish and German immigrants to the port of New-York, for eight months of 1861, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year:

1861.	Irish.	German.	1860.	Irish.	German.
January....	1,261	817	January...	491	1,228
February..	331	551	February..	736	227
March.....	2,589	764	March......	1,778	1,338
April.......	4,045	2,563	April........	3,713	1,200
May.......	8,162	5,879	May........	12,823	6,870
June	3,334	4,342	June........	5,627	3,987
July.......	2,382	4,408	July........	5,090	4,444
August....	807	1,923	August....	4,079	4,075
Totals...	22,911	21,247	Totals...	34,337	23,369

In the current month, thus far, the decrease of Germans, as against last year, is very great.

Staten Island.

THE THIRD IRISH VOLUNTEERS AND THE CITIZENS—THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE FIRE.

This regiment, which has been encamped in the Quarantine grounds for some time past, has been rapidly filling up, and is now nearly completed. They expect soon to receive marching orders. Since their encampment at Staten Island they have elicited much praise from the citizens for their general excellent deportment and quiet disposition. They particularly deserve great credit for their untiring exertions at the disastrous fire of the 9th, at Quarantine. The following card from the citizens shows their appreciation of the regiment and its services.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Sept. 18, 1861.

The undersigned respectfully tender to the officers and men of the Third Irish Volunteers at present encamped in the Old Quarantine grounds, their sincere thanks for their generous assistance and energetic exertions in saving our property upon the occasion of the late destructive fire on the night of Sept. 9, and we would further bear testimony to the uniform gentlemanly deportment of the officers of the regiment, and the quiet and orderly conduct of the men under their command. (Signed.)

DOMINICK REAGAN,
MATTHEW CARROLL,
In behalf of many others.

The Late Railroad Accident, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Nineteenth Illinois Regiment reached this city at 2 o'clock this morning, and marched to the Fifth-street Market-house, where a supper had been prepared, and thence to the Little Miami dépôt, where they took the cars for Camp Dennison.

The bodies of the dead, killed by the railroad accident mentioned yesterday, have been taken to the Orphan Asylum building, where they were placed in coffins and made ready for burial. Many of the bodies are sadly disfigured, but the great portion seem to have come to their deaths from internal bruises received in the crash. At 2 P. M., this afternoon, the bodies will be taken to Spring Grove for burial. The remains of Capt. HOWARD will be sent to Galena for interment.

Cuban Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Official information has been received that the only ports through which common ship-board may be introduced in the Island of Cuba, free of duty, during the time of the exemption granted in the Royal Orders of the 16th May last, are Havana, St. Jago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, and Nuevitas.

The State Fair.

WATERTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Fair grounds have been thronged with visitors to-day; 5,000 Canadians were present, including many prominent citizens of Kingston. The total amount of receipts thus far is $7,000. BALL, BLACK & Co., of New-York, were awarded the highest premium of the Society, a gold medal, for [illegible] American Camp Chest.

The Arago off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, which sailed from New-York last Saturday noon, passed Cape Race at midnight last night, all well. She was boarded by the Associated Press News-yacht, and news dispatches for Europe, as well as many commercial telegrams from New-York merchants were placed on board.

Arrival of the Europa.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night. Her mails will be forwarded by the morning train, due in New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 19—Noon.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and market without important change; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 92½c.; 6,000 bushels do. at 93c., 6,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 04; 18,000 bushels Red Winter and Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN dull and no sales. OATS steady; sales 6,000 bushels, at 25c. WHISKY firm; 220 bbls. at 16½c.—it is now held at 17c. *Imports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 255,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—19,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 45 | Sun sets...... 6 02 | Moon rises... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 02 | Gov. Island. 8 51 | Hell Gate.... 10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Ships Eliza & Ella, Morse, Havre, Nesmith & Sons; Magellan, Putnam, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Brigs Isabel Buerman, Tampa, Bangor, R. Murray, Jr.; Viator, Haskell, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Equator, Albury, Nassau, J. Smead; [illegible] port, Horton, Marseilles and Palermo, Schmidt & Woodbury; Julia A. Hallock, Pedrick, Brookhaven, Van Brunt & Slaght; Charles, Coleman, Taunton; New-York, Goodsell, Boston; Victory, (Br.,) Garner, Eleuthera, J. Eneas; Vermilyea, Ginity, Baltimore, Kenny; Red Jacket, Payson, Boston.

Sloop Rob Roy, Mathis, Little Egg Harbor.

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Aug. 29, lat. 44, lon. 43 51, during a hurricane from N. N. E., lost fore and maintopsails. Has been 13 ds. W. of the Banks with light airs and calms.

Ship Corra Linn, Luce, Glasgow Aug. 13, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks, since when had light airs and calms; has been [illegible] ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool Aug. 13, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Harding, Waterford [illegible] ds., in ballast, to Bassett, Bacon & Co. Been 6 ds. W. of St. George's with thick weather.

Bark W. A. Banks, Bartlett, Rockland, in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.—(Arr. 17th.)

Brig A. P. Fluker, Lord, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Lydia Catherine, Keller, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Aurora, Manchester, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Charger, Mahony, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. D. C. Johnson, Tarbell, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Brutus, Elwell, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW—Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow July 25, to Dunham & Dimon.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Ships Leonidas, Buenos Ayres; Harvey Birch, Havre; New-York, do.; Tempest, do. Barks Hannah Thornton, Havana; Sico, Dublin. Brig Isabella, Para. Steamer Albany, ——, and others. From Lower Bay—Bark Jane Daggett.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Pelican, which arrived this morning from Providence, brought on freight 174 bales of cotton.

The steamer Potomska, of the New-Bedford line, was this morning towed to Mr. Webb's ship-yard, for the purpose of being turned into a gunboat.

Spoken, &c.

Chase—whaling bark, Hamblin, 17 months out, full, bound to Beverly, Sept. 17, lat. 40, lon. 69 20.—(By pilot boat Fanny, No. 17.)

Caldwell Phelps—ship, from Quebec for Newport, Eng., Aug. 29, lat. 44, lon. 40 30.

Kate Hunter—ship, from St. Johns, Sept. 7, lat. 49 25, lon. 54.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
Corner 14th-st., and 6th-av.
CROWDED HOUSES.
On THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY.
THE LEARNED BUFFALOES
in their Zoological Performance.
TWO GREAT CLOWNS,
And a host of other novelties.
REMEMBER THE MATINEE,
TO-DAY.
Doors open at 2 o'clock; to commence at 2½.
On SATURDAY NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
postponed from last Tuesday in consequence of the [illegible]
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

FIVE DAYS MORE
FOR STARTING ON
PERHAM'S GRAND
INTERNATIONAL
EXCURSION.
Tickets for the round trip, including tickets of admission to all the local amusements on the route,
ONLY $17.
For full particulars, see advertisement in New-York *Herald* to-day.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, &c., &c.
The subscriber will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the RECIPE and directions for making and using a simple vegetable butter, that will in a few days remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clean, smooth and beautiful. Those wishing the Recipe will please call on, or address, with postage,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, &c.,
No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young girl, who can speak English and German, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small private family; the advertiser has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 561 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman with best of reference. Apply at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, by an Englishman of business habits and experience, a situation as above, either wholesale or retail. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 167 Times Office.